

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama.

No. 3333.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891.

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**HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.**—FRENCH and GERMAN. The Governors will shortly appoint a TEACHER of FRENCH and GERMAN, to commence duties in JANUARY next. Applications, stating previous experience, age, and any other information, should be sent to the Secretary, of whom further particulars may be obtained. AUSTIN KEEN. September 1st, 1891.

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Cardiff, August 29, 1891.

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Diffuse as may be the style of a writer, and unmetrical as may occasionally be his verses, if his work on the whole shows

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he must be called a poet. This being so, the volume before us and 'The Isles of Greece' entitle the writer to claim the poet's name. Yet there is here that waste of force which the critic is so often called upon to lament. With all Mr. Tennyson's love of Greek poetry and the scenery in which it had its birth, the quality which specially distinguishes him—an ineffable tenderness in regard to the relations of the sexes—incapacitates him for vitalizing any picture of Greek life. What would have been his strength had he thrown his imagination into later periods of the world's history, when Christianity put the conjugal relation on the footing of equality, becomes his weakness when he tries to imagine and to render a state of society in which nothing like this equality existed. Superior as were the Greeks to the Romans in many of the essentials of civilization, they were below them in all points pertaining to the sexual relations. And this is why the Romans, poor as they are by the side of the moderns in the matter of sexual sentiment, are rich when set by the side of the Greeks. In order to see this we have only to compare the most sentimental of the Greek writers, Euripides, in one of the tenderest of his plays, the 'Alcestis,' with Virgil. Indeed, it is not until we come to study the Greek notions of sexual relations that we realize how

young and how primitive a civilization was theirs, and how little removed from barbarism. The essential quality of a civilization is not judged by its artistic products. But there is one test that is infallible. Tell us to what height has risen sexual relation in any community, and not much more needs to be told. For what has been the history of the development of what we call sexual love in the human race? Originally it was and must have been simply an appetite like that which we see in the lower animals now. As intelligence grew, strengthening and brightening by aid of the lever-power of articulate speech and other kindred forces, sexual selection passed into a higher phase—it became governed by what, though the outgrowth of appetite, was now something more than appetite, a passion. Finally, another element became blended with this sexual passion—that element of romantic and poetic sentiment which Christianity brought, when woman being not only free, but idealized, takes the more important part in a sexual selection that is mutual. Now in what stage was Greece in regard to sexual selection? Let not such pictures of a noble conjugal heroism as that of Hector with Andromache deceive us. Whencever appetite does pass into passion is it generally more than a frenzy dictated by the gods? And unless Sappho, the most truly passionate of all Greek poets, has been most grievously maligned—maligned not only by external but by internal evidence—there is in her passion a great deal of appetite and no romantic sentiment at all. Hence to spiritualize a Greek love story by importing into it the tender sentiment of the Romantic temper is impossible without contradicting the Greek temper in every word. Yet this is what Mr. Tennyson does. The book has no other conceivable *raison d'être* than this, to spiritualize the Greek legends, to throw over them the tender light of Christian love. Appetite he ignores altogether.

Of course we know what the answer to all this will be by those who defend treating Greek myths in the modern spirit. "There are two ways," they will say, "open to the poet who undertakes to treat the legendary or mythical lore of the old world. He may, by the vigorous exercise of a vitalizing imagination, attempt to revive the past as it actually existed both in spirit and in form, after the fashion of Mr. Swinburne and Matthew Arnold; or he may use the legendary or mythical substance as material for modern symbolic readings, after the fashion of Mr. Lewis Morris, Sir Edwin Arnold, and a thousand others. The characters of the 'Epic of Hades,'" these critics will urge, "have nothing in common with Greek gods and heroes except their names, and need have nothing. They are no more like their namesakes of Hellas than they are like the gods and heroes of Polynesia. In the same way the Siddartha of 'The Light of Asia' is very much more like Mr. Spurgeon than the great teacher whose followers say, 'There is no God to love and watch over you, therefore love and watch over one another.' But what of that?" these critics ask. "If the second of these

methods is not from the artistic point of view so worthy as the first, it is not so despicable as certain critics would make it to be. Everything in Nature coruscates with symbols," say these critics; "so does everything in the wonderful story of man upon the earth. From the shell cast upon the seashore by the tide not one symbol only, but thousands can be read; and so with a story like that of Daphne or that of Pygmalion. All depends upon the nature of the reader's mind. Take the later story of Lucius as told by Apuleius (after Lucian). Have not certain controversialists seen in it an allegory depicting the soul invited by Virtue and Vice, as in the story of the choice of Hercules? and did not Warburton, in his 'Divine Legation of Moses,' read it as an allegorical attack upon Christianity? Or take again the story of Cupid and Psyche which the old crone in 'The Golden Ass' tells in the robbers' cave. Does not this story seem to some readers so symbolical of the Fall of Man through disobedience and curiosity that they contend that Apuleius went to the Scriptures for it? And yet something akin to it is found in all mythologies. In the Persian tales we get a form of the story, and there is no doubt that the Psyche of the Egyptians was merely the aurelia or butterfly breaking through the chrysalis-prison of apparent death; while sometimes in later romances, as in the story of Partenopex of Blois, the relation of the lovers may be changed, and it may be the male instead of the female whose disobedient curiosity is punished. But is it not suggestive of a thousand different symbols according to the mind that reads? The interest in the classical stories of Mr. Lewis Morris is that they are as modern, and therefore as unlike classical stories, as they can possibly be; the interest of Sir Edwin Arnold's Oriental stories is that they are as Occidental, and therefore as un-Oriental, as they can possibly be. In both cases the appeal is to the unlearned masses of two Christian countries—England and America. For their behoof may not a modern and a Christian meaning be extracted from stories which originally had a different meaning altogether?"

These are the arguments of those who approve the manipulation of Greek myths and Oriental legends to bring them into harmony with the popular theology. And our answer is this:—Excellent, from the ethical point of view, as may be such work as this, the imagination of the poetically minded student refuses to accept any Christian reading of an ancient myth. Moreover, in work of this kind the adapter is apt to be overbold in his tampering with his legendary material. Not only will he dare to change the traditional *μύθος* of the hero, but he will make some bold fundamental change in the *μύθος* or plot itself. All this is intolerable in a court of true criticism; nay, we will not trust ourselves to say *how* intolerable. And it is of no use to tell the scholar or the student of poetry that the work in question is only meant for popular reading. What is popular reading to the student of poetry? The offence is as grave and as unpardonable as that of George Cruikshank when he changed the *μύθος* of 'Jack the Giant-Killer' for tee-

total purposes. Another equally strong objection to this method is that, as the symbolical readings of every legend are innumerable, we are getting not only Christian readings of ancient myths, but readings adapted to the various Christian sects. Mr. Lewis Morris squeezes Olympus into the Welsh Little Bethel. Mr. Tennyson in one place actually puts into blank verse a long extract from Swedenborg's 'Conjugal Love,' and makes Cupid address it to Psyche. If matters were certain to stop even here, however, we might not repine; but there is General Booth to consider. To hear the story of Pygmalion or of Ariadne allegorized by Salvationist lecturers for the behoof of Battersea Park would be more than critics could bear. And yet it will come; it will certainly come. It is, we repeat, lamentable that so fine a poetic gift as is here wasted upon uncongenial materials should not have been exercised upon material where the poet's fine descriptive powers and his rare susceptibility to spiritual beauty could have had proper play.

And here let us say that one of the most interesting circumstances connected with the history of English poetry is this, that such a body of poetry as is comprised in the two volumes should have remained in MS. during so many years after having certainly passed through the crucible of Edward Fitzgerald's criticism, and probably that of the poet's illustrious brother. No doubt the reception given to his previously published poems was chilling enough; but as a damper to poetic ardour, what were the attacks upon them compared with the brutal malignity with which his brother's volume of 1833 was assailed in Lockhart's article in the *Quarterly Review*? Yet the effect of this onslaught upon the present Laureate was simply to spur the poet to do better work than even the exquisite 'Miller's Daughter' and the noble 'Enone,' which had received the honour of his critic's suicidal abuse. It could not, we think, have been the attacks upon Mr. Tennyson's previously published poems which caused him to keep all this body of verse in hand for so long a period. Indeed, to suppose this would be almost to throw a doubt upon his call to write poetry at all. Nor, judging from the looseness of some, and indeed many, of Mr. Tennyson's verses, did his reluctance to see his work in print come from a desire to exercise that *lime labor* which the wise Roman recommends. Verses like these—

Foremost image of the One Supreme,  
Was not, and never should be again.  
Cushion'd on the lush grass, and cowslips, or  
Whisperingly, but no other words—

are of a kind which show that the poet cannot be charged with any undue use of the grindstone.

What, then, can have caused Mr. Tennyson to keep back for all these years two volumes so full of beautiful things as 'The Isles of Greece' and the one before us? Let us make a random guess. Let us suppose the case of a true poet who has mixed with the veritable *élite* of the land (that is to say, with the most intellectual and the most highly cultivated), and let us suppose that in this select circle his work has met with acceptance—

an acceptance more thorough and more genial than he would himself have dared to hope for. What would probably be the result? In such a case, while with poets of some temperaments the desire to challenge public criticism would undoubtedly be strengthened rather than weakened, can we not imagine poets of a different temperament—poets with whom that desire would be greatly weakened by this esoteric recognition? The first ambition of every true singer is to please his own ears and his friends' ears. It is so not only with the most inspired—the skylark, the blackcap, and the nightingale—but with the cuckoo. And if the skylark, the blackcap, the nightingale, and the cuckoo can sing for the ears of their private friends alone without being thought eccentric bards, why is not the human singer allowed the same privilege? Why is he expected always to "tell his name to all the hills"? Time was when things were different with him. Many sweet singers of the early Elizabethan days were as careful to hide away their names from the public as the sweet singers of our own day are, for the most part, careful to advertise theirs. Not but that there is full justification for the course pursued by our contemporary poets. Men like Raleigh, men like Campion, and others, were in daily intercourse with those whose tastes and pursuits were like their own. Such appreciation as was greatly worth having could be secured by "sugared sonnets" circulated among the poet's "private friends." The poet was somewhat in the happy position of his feathered friends, the bards of the woods and fields. Things are in a very different condition now. Notwithstanding all Matthew Arnold's discourses upon the great modern "Philistia," he never treated it from the geographer's point of view. He lacked either the knowledge or the courage to demarcate its boundaries in regard to the artist's Land of Sweetness and Light which it encompasses. The truth is that, while the circumference of Philistia is that of the "great globe itself," the Land of Sweetness and Light where the true poet's song can find listening ears—ears that are organized to appreciate it—consists of a few island-specks. The chance of a poet's being born on one of these luminous specks is, of course, one in a million, and his only chance of finding sympathy is to cry "cuckoo" to all the hills until a listener can be found. But when a poet like Mr. Tennyson falls upon a sunny place, and obtains at once the best sympathy of the best listeners—when to "tell one's name to all the hills" is scarcely to find a really important listener not already found—there is a certain coxcombry in crying "cuckoo" at all.

This may or may not be the true explanation of Mr. Tennyson's exclusiveness, but at least it is a colourable one. But then in keeping back one's poetic work there is this peril to be considered: poetic methods are not nearly so permanent as some critics pretend. There are, as we have before said, fashions in poetry that are about as fugitive as fashions in bonnets, and far more fugitive than fashions in masculine attire. For instance, apart from his superb worldly verse ('Don Juan,' 'The Vision of Judgment,' 'Beppo,' &c.), what true reader of poetry would not now give most of what

Byron wrote for another "part" of 'Christabel,' or for a hundred more lines of 'Kubla Khan,' or for another supreme ode of Keats's or Wordsworth's? And yet during the period when Murray was giving 17,000/- for the copyright of Byron's poems, the same publisher was offering Coleridge 100/- to translate 'Faust,' and was surprised to find the rarest English poet of the nineteenth century saying, "The terms proposed are humiliatingly low, yet such as under modifications I accede to." It is this change in the fashions of poetry which makes it perilous for a poet to withhold his work for long. For instance, when Mr. Tennyson was a young man, diffuseness such as we find here was not held to be a grave offence—indeed, it was scarcely held to be an offence at all, judging from the vogue achieved by certain poems which now in order to find readers at all would have to be compressed within the sonnet's narrow plot of ground. Had this volume appeared when written—assuming it to have been written many years ago—it would not have seemed nearly so diffuse as now it seems, and Mr. Tennyson's own brother has been chiefly instrumental in rendering concentration absolutely necessary. Some of Lord Tennyson's work is almost as concentrated as though it had been written by Dante.

In one matter, however, Mr. Tennyson is quite in fashion—too much in fashion for a writer of Greek idyls—*i.e.*, in the matter of poetic description. Here his method is so entirely modern as to destroy the illusion which, with every imaginative writer, whether in verse or in prose, is, or at least should be, the first quest. But what is the modern as distinguished from the ancient method of description? When the poet's work was addressed to the ear of the listener, not to the eye of the reader, the first quest and the last with him was "business." He had a story to tell, and his thoughts were all engaged in telling it. He gave the dramatic action, and, as a rule, only named the place. But if he did now and again dash off a sketch of landscape, it was always in the fewest words—he always seemed in a hurry to get to business again. No City clerk standing to devour his sandwich at a luncheon bar seems so impatient of the delay, seems so ravenous for the interrupted business, as does Homer when he stays to describe. It is the same with the poets of the Border ballads. And what is the effect of this? It is the finest of all artistic effects. Every word of description seems not to delay the story, but, on the contrary, to move it towards the peripeteia. The description in the pauses of the battles of the camp-fires curling over the heads of the heroes only pricks the listener's imagination as he, like the resting warriors, looks forward to the battles to come. And the glory of later classic poetry is this, that after the poem was addressed to the eye instead of the ear, so strong was the reminiscence of the old method that, although the descriptions became much more elaborate, they still seemed always to be moving the dramatic action towards the climax, whether they were really doing so or not. Perfect as are the descriptions of Virgil in his great epic (and of all poets, ancient and modern, he must in the matter of description be placed at the top after Tennyson),

these never seem to be idle "loiterings by the way," as do the descriptions of our English poets subsequent to Thomson. Even that elaborate and wonderful description in the first book of the *Aeneid* beginning

*Est in secessu longo locus*

seems alive with the spirit of the events that are to come. And this was the method of English poetry in Chaucer's time, when only the few could read and the many had to listen to the reading of the few. Here, however, we approach a subject far too vast and far too important to be fully discussed in a brief article like this, for it deals with the fundamental difference between the artistic methods of the ancient and the modern worlds.

*The Rambles of a Dominie.* By F. A. Knight. (Wells Gardner & Co.)

MANY who read these essays in the columns of the *Daily News* will be glad that articles of such striking excellence have been gathered into a volume. Both in style and matter they are honourably distinguished from the crowd of similar articles which their writers have of late reprinted, and which are mostly marked by a wearisome mediocrity. It might, indeed, be wished that Mr. Knight had chosen some more explicit title for his book. Yet the mention of "dominie" may do something to satisfy that instinctive craving which, according to Addison, besets a reader to know something of the author of a book and of his history.

A twofold division can be made of the Dominie's rambles. In the one he is general and discursive; the second dwells upon some special district—the marshy land by the Parret, the Mendips, Northamptonshire—calls up its associations, and depicts it cunningly in colours to match the tone of his disquisition. The skill and art of these essays are unmistakable. Not a touch is thrown away, and yet there is no straining after effect; but the writer is too fond of inverting his sentences—thus: "When the old tower, rising on the far-hill slope, is through grey mists of sunset hardly seen, will float across the valley the soft sound of evening bells." The adoption of this trick of style soon grows upon a writer and impairs the grace of what were otherwise felicitous diction. It is natural to compare every enthusiastic writer on birds and country lore with the late R. Jefferies, and yet the comparison entirely fails in Mr. Knight's case. No two writers on the same class of subjects could diverge further. The Dominie treats in one essay of winter birds, and says:—

"When food is set out upon a board placed close to the window, the robin is the first to find it out, the first to venture near; and then, watching all the while the watchers in the room, he takes his meal with a grace no other guest can rival for a moment. But the robin needs no introduction, requires no plea on his behalf. There are many almoners for him. His very presence is a charm. His clear, cool singing, very sunshine of dark winter days, is full return for every favour."

This is to a certain extent correct. People have a sentimental fondness for the robin, and its song is delightful in early winter. But R. Jefferies could never have written

these paragraphs. In common with every one who has watched the robin's ways, he would have recognized it as the tyrant of the garden, the most unamiable of familiar birds. When crumbs are put out for starvying birds the robin is the first to come, and woe be to the bird that approaches until its hunger is satisfied. The real behaviour of the robin is most unattractive; the associations bestowed upon it by poetry are full of interest.

And yet the Dominie, when writing particularly of the habits of birds and animals, has much power of nice observation. Every here and there a correction may be offered with advantage. Thus, when he states that swallows have been noticed in England during every month of the year, to be strictly correct he should have excepted February. It cannot be that he is ignorant of the superstition which gives rise to the nightjar's name of "goatsucker." Of course it relates to the supposed fondness of the bird for sucking the udder of goats—a curious analogy to which may be found among animals in the hedgehog's fancied habit of sucking the teats of cows. In Sussex this supposed habit of the bird is said to cause a disease among goats called "puck" or "puckeridge." Yet it is curious to read:—

"Its title of goatsucker—a name of long standing though altogether undeserved—arose perhaps from its habit of chasing the insects which in the twilight are attracted by the cattle feeding in the meadows."

The name *caprimulgus* should surely protect the bird from such a guess as that feeding on goat-moths (which is presumably what Mr. Knight means) gave it the name of goatsucker. A naturalist is inclined to breathe Virgil's malediction on so tasteless an etymologist—*idem mulgeat hircos*. Turning to a paper on the Mendip Hills, we may point out that the imprisonment of King John of France after the battle of Poitiers did not take place in Somerton Castle, Somerset, but in the castle of the same name in the parish of Boothby Graffoe, Lincolnshire, under the custody of Lord D'Eyncourt. As the mistake has frequently been made before, it is as well to correct it. On the other hand, the author's observations on insect life during severe cold in winter are well worthy the attention of every gardener and farmer. He shows that cold seems to have but slight effect on insects in any stage of growth before their perfect form; while frost, far from killing them, by hindering rooks and starlings from digging in the earth, proves rather a defence than a destruction to most of the lower forms of life.

Several of Mr. Knight's essays relating to topography are of great interest. Thus both the sea and land scenery of the Orkneys and Northern Scotland are excellently depicted in his three chapters on the cruise of the *Thecla*. His essays on Dartmoor, Bridgewater, and Naseby Field well deserve reading. Here is a point for observant country dwellers to discover: Do rooks ever roost on the ground? They "have been seen," says the author, "apparently collected for the night among the furrows of an open field." The reason why the crane is now extinct in Great Britain is that it

"built its house, so to speak, upon the sand. His nest was on the ground, among the reed-beds of the fens. Centuries have passed since

spade and plough broke up his haunts among the marshes."

What loving observation of the smaller native birds appears from the following passage! Some birds

"huddle together for the sake of warmth, and at such times it has been observed that there is keen competition for an inside place, and that when a row of tits, for instance, has settled down to sleep upon a branch, the anxiety to avoid an end seat in the line keeps the whole company in continual movement."

All who love the subtler aspects of natural beauty, and take delight in studying native birds, will be well repaid by perusing these 'Rambles,' and may be assured that it is easy to find much that deserves to be quoted. Here, however, is an islet in the Orkneys. All who know the Northern seas will recognize its truthfulness:—

"Putting off in the dingy, and rounding the rocky headland, we drifted gently into the pale green shallows, over forests of dark weed swaying dreamily in the current. There was no sound along the shore but the low swish of the tide as it lifted the long streamers of the seawrack fringing all the rocks. An oyster-catcher fluttered up from the shore and with clear, musical cry sailed away seaward. Then, wheeling in, he settled down once more to his meal among the weed. Suddenly, from the water near, a seal lifted his dark brown head for a moment, and then vanished. Now another rose and then sank again. They were not satisfied apparently; for next time their strange, half-human faces rose, they were much further out, and then were seen no more."

Here is a second picture among the crags of North Wales:—

"The tenants of the mountain solitudes are, for the most part, bandits born. Far over the waste wanders the carrion crow, his harsh voice and sombre plumage harmonizing well. A rarer sound is the hoarse croak of the raven, but the grouse know well the ominous sound, and as his shadow passes crouch closer in the honey-scented ling whose softer tone follows the rich Tyrian of the now fading heather. Round the crags of Siabod drifts the soaring buzzard, now wheeling in wide circles, and now swooping with closed wings a hundred feet sheer down, opening his great pinions for a moment to steady himself before the final plunge. Less often a merlin crosses the windy moor. His is a dainty figure, and his smooth soaring flight suggests rather a swallow than a falcon."

All will hope that Mr. Knight may live to write many more such 'Rambles.' They will give information even to those who have long lived in and loved the country. It should be added that several good steel engravings illustrate the book. No pleasanter companion for an autumnal holiday can be easily found than this unpretentious little book.

BOOKS ON PALESTINE.

*Alone through Syria.* By E. E. Miller. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

*Among the Holy Places.* By the Rev. J. Kean. (Fisher Unwin.)

*Buried Cities and Bible Countries.* By George St. Clair. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE is a striking difference in matter, style, and tone between the three books whose titles are given above. The lady is pleased with everything she sees, excepting the bare walls of Christ Church, Jerusalem; she laughs at discomfort, is in perfect harmony with her surroundings, and writes of

happy days and hours that will linger in the memory as long as life lasts. The clergyman records the ordinary experience of a traveller in Palestine; he follows the beaten track of tourists, and has much to say of dragomans, horses, camels, beggars, and the inevitable luncheons and dinners; he has a kindly word for nearly every one, and evidently enjoyed his visit to the Holy Land immensely. The layman writes in a more critical spirit, and apparently has a slight touch of what some one has called "identification on the brain." He strives to solve the puzzling questions connected with the topography of the Bible, and has a theory of his own with regard to the position of the broken-down walls which Nehemiah went out to view by night. He has brought together a large number of facts, after the manner of a text-book, but he has scarcely treated them with the breadth of view and full sympathy which are necessary to complete success.

'Alone through Syria' is a pleasantly written record of Miss Miller's travels, adventures, and impressions of Eastern life. Whether in Egypt or in Palestine she is in complete sympathy with the land and the people; and, having wisely refrained from any systematic description of the country or its ruins, her book is entirely free from tedious discussions on controversial subjects. Her descriptions of native life, of the places she visited, and of those little mishaps that occasionally try the patience and temper of a traveller in the East, have a freshness that makes them worth reading even by those who are familiar with Oriental life.

Miss Miller, after passing some time in Egypt, proceeded to Palestine, where she travelled alone and without tents. From Jaffa she visited Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, and the Dead Sea. From Haifa she went to Nazareth, Tabor, and the Sea of Galilee; and afterwards rode northward through Tyre and Sidon to Beirut, whence she made an excursion to Damascus and Baalbek. At every halting-place she found fairly comfortable lodging for the night, either in hotels, monasteries, or mission houses; and during her nine weeks' stay "all went well spite of a little roughing." There is no doubt that her successful journey will lead others, ladies as well as gentlemen, to follow her example, for what she calls "the independent line" is the true way to see Palestine. The arrangements which Messrs. Cook & Son make for travellers are excellent in every respect; but nothing can be more uncongenial to many persons than to visit the sacred sites in haste, and in company with strangers who, by some thoughtless word or act, may destroy for ever the fleeting impressions of the moment. The illustrations, from photographs, are very good; and in this respect Miss Miller has set an excellent example to those writers who think it sufficient to give their readers views that have but a slight resemblance to the places they are supposed to represent.

'Among the Holy Places' is a very different book. The object of the author has been "to place the reader, in a measure, in the position of the traveller—to let him see the country and the people with his own eyes." In this he has not been particularly successful, for his descriptions of places and

people are poor and wanting in colour, and little calculated to instruct or edify. What, for instance, he wishes his readers to see as they cross the historic plain of Esdraelon and approach the ascent to Nazareth, is thus described:—

"As you draw near to the long-looked-at mountains of Nazareth, you begin to find fresh objects of interest; and your aches are forgot. What are these dotted thick on the steep face of the hills? They look like sheep; but they are actually camels. Footing they seem to have none; the whole scene suggests a clever arrangement of toys."

Equally intelligent remarks on other parts of the country are interspersed with such reminiscences of camp life as the following:

"One of the party possesses a filter—small pocket thing, which he lays on its face in a plate, and sucks the water through it by means of an india-rubber tube. He has a modest supply of whisky in camp. The bottle is placed on the table, and he pours a little into the plate beside the filter; but he always protests that the filter declines to let the spirit go through."

At Jerusalem Mr. Kean, not satisfied with the received nomenclature, rechristens gates and streets. The familiar Dung Gate becomes Arab Gate; and we are introduced to Jaffa Street, Damascus Street, Church Lane, Temple Street, and Zion Street. Some of the statements and identifications are rather startling. We are told that "Stephen Gate" is in the valley between Moriah and Bezetha; that the "Tower of David" is Hippicus; and that the "Pool of Hezekiah" is the "reservoir between the two walls" mentioned by Isaiah. The author also claims that he has probably found the true spot of the scene of the Transfiguration, and of all places in the country he has selected the most unlikely—the little terrace above the cavern at Baniâs, from which issue what are called the "hissing" and "fizzing" waters of the Jordan. The illustrations are most unequal: those from photographs are decidedly good, though in two cases (pp. 49 and 56) they have wrong titles; the others are exceedingly poor; there is a view of Hebron (p. 65) without its principal feature, the Haram, and one of Jericho (p. 145) which is as unlike the real Jericho as it possibly could be.

'Buried Cities and Bible Countries' is apparently an enlarged edition of the lectures which Mr. St. Clair has for several years been giving for the Palestine Exploration Fund. The book is divided into five sections: "Egypt and the Bible," "Palestine Exploration," "Jerusalem," "Gospel History in the Light of Palestine Exploration," and "Mesopotamia and the Bible." Each section contains much valuable and interesting information, drawn from the writings of well-known authorities on Biblical topography; and there are numerous maps and diagrams from the published works of the Palestine Exploration Fund and other sources. Mr. St. Clair has not always made due acknowledgment of the material he has so freely used. There is nothing, for instance, to show that the description of the position of Jerusalem (pp. 204-7) is quoted almost word for word from Sir George Grove's article in the 'Dictionary of the Bible.' Printer's errors abound: we have "Schokke" for Zschokke, "Mejr ed Deir" for Mejjed Din, "Dhâ-

beruyeh" for Dhâheriyeh, "Spence" for Spencer, &c.

In the "Jerusalem" section Mr. St. Clair states his own views of the topography of the ancient city. They differ from those of other writers, and will not, we think, be very generally accepted. The Virgin's Fountain is identified with the Upper Pool, and the Fuller's Field with the top of the shaft discovered by Sir C. Warren within the wall of Ophel. Nehemiah's south wall is drawn (p. 268) so as to exclude the lower part of the Tyropeon Valley, and the southern portion of the hill upon which the Temple stood. In one place Mr. St. Clair falls into the strange error of supposing that the Masjid el-Aksa, that is the Haram enclosure, received its name from the mosque Jami'a el-Aksa, which was not in existence when the Prophet was transported by night from the Masjid el-Haram at Mecca to the Masjid el-Aksa at Jerusalem. In his description of the well-known conduit at Siloam Mr. St. Clair supports the view that it was the work of people whose knowledge of engineering was rudimentary. All that we know of the works of the early days of the Jewish monarchy points in an opposite direction. The engineers of those days were certainly well skilled in the construction of water conduits, and, as M. Clermont Ganneau has long since pointed out, the remarkable curves in the Siloam channel must have been intentionally made. M. Ganneau considers that the object was to avoid the Tombs of the Kings, which he places in this locality; but discussion of this and of the other questions connected with Jerusalem topography which Mr. St. Clair raises would far exceed the limits of a short review. In conclusion we may add that a good index would have greatly increased the value of the book—at present there is none.

*The Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand.* By Robert Wallace, F.L.S. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh is already favourably known as the author of valuable works on farming in India and in this country, and he has enjoyed exceptional advantages in his investigations into the same subjects in Australasia. Supplied with the best of introductions, and feted wherever he went, he had opportunities for acquiring information which few, if any, have enjoyed. The result is the present volume, which, if dry for the general reader, contains a mass of knowledge for those who really care to study the subject. His conclusions he states in his preface:—

"It is a very general impression that there is no room for a man in the colonies who is only possessed of a moderate amount of capital, and that the men to go to New Zealand and Australia are either wealthy men or able-bodied labourers. I came to a very different conclusion. I believe that a hard-working young farmer with a capital of 1,000£. would, under existing circumstances, vastly increase his chances of success in his own sphere if he emigrated to New Zealand, or to some parts of Australia. Competition there is harder, and profits less than in the early days, and such a man need not go out with the expectation of rising in a few years to be Prime Minister of a colony or a millionaire; but if he is cautious at first, until he learns the ways of

the country, he can depend upon making for himself a competency and a home like home among a prosperous people of his own nationality."

We imagine, although our author does not say so, that this result is to be obtained from following pastoral pursuits, on which he dilates at length; for it is hard to see how—in a country where the average return from all cereal crops is far less than it is in other lands, where, with the exception of rent, all other expenses are much higher, and where the price of the produce is lower than it is elsewhere—a pursuit which is seldom more than barely remunerative can be extremely lucrative at the Antipodes. That such is a fair statement of facts in Australia is amply proved in Mr. Henry H. Hayter's "Victorian Year-Book," a marvellous statistical work well worth study.

The most interesting chapters in Mr. Wallace's volume, perhaps, are those on viticulture and on irrigation. For the wine-growers he foresees a brilliant future:—

"The Intercolonial Exhibition of Melbourne in 1881 revived the industry, and since that time it has been growing in extent and importance in such a manner that it is certain to assume the position of one of the most important sources of national wealth to the colonies. With the steady improvement of the average quality of colonial wine (through those makers who knew least about its production going to the wall most quickly), and with the spread of the knowledge of the real character of the good samples, came the ravages of the dread enemy of viticulture, the Phylloxera, which so seriously diminished the wine production of France. To meet the demands that she, previously to 1884, was able to supply, the wine-growing resources of all parts of the world were called upon to show what they could produce, and to contribute what they could towards making good the deficiency. In this fashion Australian wines were made better known to the consumer. Great things were expected in this respect of the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. Although the wines of Australia fully stood the test of the judges and connoisseurs, yet the general public were deprived of the possibility of becoming familiar with them, owing to the unfortunate want of provision in the liquor contract for the separate supply of the wines of each colony by persons specially interested in maintaining their reputation by exposing none but wines of acknowledged good quality and character."

The rapid development of viticulture is shown by the fact that in 1878 there were 14,187 acres in cultivation; in 1889 these had increased to 33,762.

As to irrigation, whether applied to the growth of fruit, as at Mildura, or to the general purposes of agriculture, the Professor's remarks contain warnings of deep importance to the colonists of Victoria, who talk of irrigating some millions of acres. After a study of this question in the south of Europe, in India, and in the Western States of America, where the experiment has been fairly tried, he doubts the permanence of the earlier effects, and points out that under certain circumstances the land may be seriously injured. He is convinced that wheat cannot be grown to compete in price with that produced on cheaper land, and he more than doubts whether a market can be found for all the fruits promised by the Chaffey Brothers from the "Garden of the Universe" at Mildura. The ultimate result of that great enterprise he regards as problematical. He

is lost in admiration of the wise foresight of the colonists in establishing a State Department of Agriculture; the endowments of the colleges are on the magnificent scale usual in the colonies. One hundred and fifty thousand acres were granted for this purpose by an Act the Victorian Parliament passed in 1884. This land already produces a considerable revenue, which has been augmented by large grants for building. Such has been the example set by Victoria; her sister colonies have not been slow in following it.

On the whole, Mr. Wallace prefers New Zealand, whether for agriculture or pastoral pursuits; he thinks some portions of Australia greatly superior to others. His ten maps, illustrating the orographical and land surface features, the geology, the rainfall, the isotherms, and the exploration of the country, would alone make this volume valuable. Eighty good engravings add to its interest, and a most copious index facilitates its use as a book of reference.

*A Cruise in an Opium Clipper.* By Capt. Lindsay Anderson. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is difficult to determine whether the contents of this volume are intended to represent sober facts or efforts of the imagination. They certainly have rather the air of one of Capt. Marryat's novels than of a record of actual events. They are quite in the style of the adventurous naval novel. The description of the opium clipper might have been taken bodily from "The Pirate and the Three Cutters." A low rakish craft, with all the smartness of a man-of-war and the speed of a pirate ship, the Eamont distanced all competitors, outran every storm, swam through impenetrable breakers, and generally walked the waters, as Capt. Anderson tells us repeatedly, "like a thing of life."

The officers and crew were of a kind to match the cut of this smart cruiser. Like Lambro, the captain

was the mildest-manner'd man

That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

He was ceremoniously polite to his officers and to all with whom he was brought into contact. He constantly congratulated his crew on the completion of a hard day's work, and shook hands with his officers on every possible occasion. He was splendid in his hospitality and dainty in his fare. Champagne was his common drink, and his table was constantly loaded with every delicacy. Every successful adventure was made an excuse for a feast, and though champagne was confined to his cabin, the crew were supplied with such meat and drink as have seldom been seen on ships of mortal build. Everything he did prospered. He constantly rushed in where all others feared to tread, and he was invariably successful. The crew marched *pari passu* with this model skipper. Nothing could exceed their smartness. An order was scarcely out of the lips of their commander when it was obeyed. Though picked up from sailors' boarding-houses at Shanghai and elsewhere, they drilled with the precision of trained veterans, and, when occasion required, they flew to arms with an alacrity which left nothing to be desired. Indeed, their fondness for wearing weapons was extraordinary. On one occasion, when it was considered

advisable to bring two harmless Formosan boatmen on board the Eamont, the captain not only ordered the author and another officer to "get revolvers and swords and a few rounds of ammunition," but further said, "Get the whale boat ready at once, take six armed men with you, and bring those two men on board from that raft." This sounds very like breaking a butterfly on the wheel. But this was not the opinion of the author. "Ay, ay, sir," we both repeated," he writes:—

"Nealance gave his orders to the boatswain about manning the boat, and, like me, was down in a trice, both of us returning as quickly with our fighting harness on. The men were almost as soon ready as ourselves, and in less time than it takes to chronicle it, the boat was in the water, and dashing along towards the raft at a rate that would have done justice to an Oxford or Cambridge crew."

This is a specimen of the smartness practised on board the Eamont.

The cruise which is the subject of this volume was one in search of a port on the island of Formosa known to every one except the author as Takow, and to him as Taku. Of course the difficulties in the way of performing this feat were prodigious, the skill of the captain and crew was phenomenal, and the success complete. They encountered two typhoons which well deserve the attention of the Meteorological Society, sustained several attacks from hostile natives, and were on the point of hanging a high mandarin for not communicating their wishes at once to the emperor. This description of one of the typhoons is illustrative of the dangers afloat which Capt. Anderson encountered in the China seas:—

"The sea did not rise much, for it was actually one mass of seething foam. The wind howled through the cordage with a noise like thunder; the wind and rain came along in solid spiral columns, tearing everything before them. Two boats in the weather davits were blown up against the shoulders of the davits, and smashed themselves to pieces. The lee boats had gone, tearing away the davits from the side of the strongly made Eamont.....At length day began to break, but one could almost have wished for the darkness again, for in the darkness we could only surmise a good deal of the awful majesty of the storm we were in. With daylight, we saw more of the power of the devastating force of this wild cyclonal gale. Ropes had broken by force of the wind, and were streaming to leeward from both masts as from a deserted vessel. To climb aloft was impossible; the wind blew you so hard on to the rigging that you could not back your feet out of the ratlines to step upwards, so the streaming pennants had to be left as they were. Our four lee guns had got loose with the eternal wash of the seething water in which they had been immersed, the breechings had chafed through, and they had gone to fit a frigate for Davy Jones. At 10 A.M. the barometer had gone down to 27.30. Capt. Gulliver then ordered the carpenter and his mate to be stationed one at each mast with their sharpest axe; a hand at each weather-shroud and backstay with sharp knife and boat-axe.....The squalls, which at 6 A.M. had come about every quarter of an hour, and at 8 A.M. about every ten minutes, as also at 10 A.M. about every five minutes, were now upon us in fierce and rapid succession, seemingly one long dismal howl. About 11 it seemed to culminate in one wild burst, as if all the windows of the heavens were opened. Over went the Eamont with her cross-trees in the water, flat on her

broadside. The captain, through his trumpet, shouted 'Cut!' but ere a stroke had been given, with his next breath came 'Hold on all!' In a moment like the lightning flash, the scene was changed. The Eamont was again upright on even keel, the wind had gone, the rain had ceased, and we could see a distance of two or three miles ahead and astern. A curious turmoil of a sea was left us, and we lay becalmed, bereft of motion, like a dead log, knocked about by this jumble of a sea whithersoever it listed."

On one occasion Capt. Anderson had a narrow escape from death at the hands of a Formosan tribe. He describes the adventure in these words:—

"As we came towards the pass, the path from the beach narrowed a good deal, so that we were compelled to walk in single file. Coming to the entrance of the pass, some hidden influence, or mysterious fate, compelled me to draw my sword and carry it in my hand, resting it on my shoulder, ready for immediate use.....Entering the pass at the head of my men, for a second my heart almost ceased to beat at the startling sight that met my gaze. The pass was lined on both sides with natives, armed with pole-axes, spears, huge knives, and many other ugly death-dealing instruments, while the natives themselves looked ferocious, wild, and untamed. Although taken flat aback at sight of the murderous-looking throng, a subtle instinct within me carried me forward sword in hand, looking to the right and left, with a cool, staring eye, which seemed to curb the revengeful spirit in the natives, till arriving at the other end of the defile, I stopped, turned round, saw all the men safely through, and then told them in very unmistakable English to make a clean pair of heels for the ship, while I brought up the rear at a very sharp pace, as soon as I had got a little way from the entrance of the pass, so that the natives might not see us in too great a hurry. How they let us through without touching a hair of our heads or once making a motion towards us, passes my comprehension, for as I walked through that pass, between these armed savages, I expected every second a blow on the head from a pole-axe or to be pierced through with one of their long and keen-edged lances."

All this took place in 1859, and on putting down the volume we are tempted to re-echo the wish expressed by the old woman who, when told the story of the Crucifixion, remarked, "It was so long ago that let us hope it never happened."

*An Apologie for Poetrie.* By Sir Philip Sidney. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, with Notes, Illustrations, and Glossary, by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

*Sir Philip Sidney: The Defense of Poesy.* Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Albert S. Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. (Boston, U.S., Ginn & Co.)

It is a pity that Mr. Shuckburgh, who has taken so much pains in preparing a scholarly edition of Sidney's treatise for the Pitt Press, "did not," as he acknowledges, "know of Flugel's edition in time to use it." He has, it is true, collected for himself most of the valuable information brought together in Dr. Flügel's introduction and notes, and by collating seven early editions he has produced what appears to be a more satisfactory text than had ever before been printed; but Dr. Flügel might have deterred him from repeating a misleading pedantry which was started by Mr. Arber. Till 1868 the work was always and rightly known as

'The Defence of Poesy.' Mr. Arber then reissued it as 'An Apology for Poetry,' the title it bore in Henry Olney's version of 1595, which Mr. Arber had discovered and supposed to be the *editio princeps*. Olney's volume may possibly have been the first printed; but the records of the Stationers' Company show that he had been anticipated, at any rate as regards entry and claim of copyright, by William Ponsonby.

On November 29th, 1594, Ponsonby was entered for "a book entituled 'A Treatise in Commendation of Poetrie or the Defense of Poesy,' written by Sir Phillip Sidney." It was not till April 12th, 1595, that Olney preferred a claim for "a booke entituled 'An Apologie for Poetrie'"; and thereto this note was appended: "This belongeth to Master Ponsonby by a former entrance, and an agreement is made between them whereby Master Ponsonby is to enjoy the copie according to the former entrance." It is likely that Ponsonby so far waived his right as to sanction Olney's publication of 'An Apology,' which followed in the course of the year; and there is no trace of an earlier edition of 'The Defence' than that which was included, in 1598, in Ponsonby's first edition of the 'Arcadia.' There are more printers' errors, or repetitions of faults in the MS., in the text of 1598 than in that of 1595; but the text of 1598 contains two important passages not given in the text of 1595. It is reasonable to assume that Ponsonby's version was the one handed to him and approved by Sidney's representatives, and that Olney's, though remarkably accurate for a piracy, was from an unauthorized copy. Ponsonby, it should be remembered, was the recognized bookseller for the writings of Sidney as well as of Spenser and others among their friends. Olney was an interloper, who may have hoped to hoodwink the Stationers' Company by inventing the title of 'An Apologie for Poetrie.' Moreover, there is a strong argument in favour of the title rejected by Mr. Arber and his imitators in the fact that Sidney himself, in the first paragraph of his treatise, describes it as "a pitiful defence of poor poesy." If the treatise is henceforth to be much used as a school and college text-book, it is all the more important that confusion should be avoided by its continuing to be known by the title, 'The Defence of Poesy,' which was unquestioned through nearly three centuries.

For students' use both Mr. Shuckburgh's and Mr. Cook's volumes are much to be commended. The former gives a slightly better text, as Mr. Shuckburgh has taken advantage of the fuller opportunities within his reach for correcting inaccuracies in Mr. Arber's transcript and examining other early editions. Mr. Cook, working in America, could only deal with the material supplied by Mr. Arber and Dr. Flügel, but this he has done in a way that meets all ordinary requirements. In modernizing the spelling and punctuation he has acted more reasonably than Mr. Shuckburgh, who faithfully repeats all the old printers' vagaries, which are of no archaeological interest, and only tend to irritate and sometimes to mislead the reader. The introductions and notes, which in each volume occupy about twice as much space as the text, are of nearly equal value in elucidating

and enforcing Sidney's meaning. Mr. Cook's edition, in particular, is both interesting and instructive in its copious explanation of Sidney's references and allusions to classical and mediæval writers. Sidney's quotations, while showing the extent and shrewdness of his reading, are often inaccurate, either from carelessness or because he deliberately, as was common in his day, twisted the extracts so as to give most point to the arguments they were made to illustrate. But in either case it is well that students should have the precise references and the exact passages provided for them.

The question as to when the 'Defence' was written is not particularly important, and there are only three or four years to choose from, but it would be interesting to know whether Sidney produced the scholarly little treatise before or after his ponderous 'Arcadia.' Mr. Shuckburgh says "it was probably written at the beginning of 1581 or at the end of 1580." Mr. Cook follows earlier critics in considering that it was penned "about the year 1583," that is, after Sidney had thrown aside his unfinished 'Arcadia' as a work of which he was weary and on which he had already spent more labour than he deemed it worth. "Some time must be allowed for the change in Sidney's style," says Mr. Cook, "the abandonment of a florid and sentimental manner of writing, and the acquisition of that sobriety and solidity of diction which reflect a maturer manhood." We incline to the opinion that the sober and solid diction came before the florid and sentimental manner, and there is much to support this view. Sidney was evidently prompted to write the 'Defence' by Gosson's 'School of Abuse,' which was published in 1579, and to which it was in part a reply, though it covered much wider ground, and it was probably written very soon after, not later than 1580. In 1579 and the early part of 1580 Sidney was living in London, a favourite at court, but less in favour than at earlier and subsequent periods. On patriotic grounds he boldly opposed the project of a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou, and this brought him into feud with the Earl of Oxford and the rest of the French faction. Sidney's quarrel with Oxford, and his eloquent letter to the queen against the marriage, brought him into temporary disgrace, and during most of 1580 he was visiting his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, at Wilton, where he at any rate commenced the 'Arcadia.' But for some time before he left London he had found diversion in literary pursuits, in the society of Spenser and other friends, and especially in the exercises of the curious literary club called the Areopagus, about which we know something, but not enough, from Spenser and Gabriel Harvey. The 'Defence' reads exactly like a discourse—perhaps touched up and expanded afterwards—delivered by Sidney as president of the Areopagus. At its commencement he speaks of himself as one "who, I know not by what mischance, in these my not old years and idlest times, having slipped into the title of a poet, am provoked to say something unto you in the defence of that my unselected vocation"; and the whole treatise is in that strain. When Sidney went back

to court, to be mixed up more than formerly both in court gaieties and in political concerns, he was still in "not old years," but he had passed through his "idlest times," and was probably less in the mood than he had been for such writing and such criticism as we find in his 'Defence.' But whenever it was written, it was a literary prodigy, well worth the careful and exhaustive editing that Mr. Shuckburgh and Mr. Cook have bestowed on it.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Ruling the Planets.* By Mina E. Burton. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*A Lady of My Own.* By Helen Prothero Lewis. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Mahme Nousie.* By G. Manville Fenn. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)

*There is no Death.* By Florence Marryat. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

PROBABLE or improbable, the plot of 'Ruling the Planets' is ingeniously constructed and worked out. It is a story of personation by an otherwise honourable physician, or rather at his instigation, for the purpose of defeating the objects of a will and defrauding a couple of charities. A young man dies a few hours before his uncle, and the consequence of that is that a large property would pass away from a deserving family to the charities aforesaid. The doctor who wants to rule the planets meets another young man in a railway carriage who bears a remarkable likeness to the deceased nephew, conceives his plot at once with a light heart, and says to his fellow traveller:—

"It has occurred to me that you could save him [the nephew] and the family more loss than I can say if you would simply stay in his rooms, and allow those whom it concerns to believe you are—him." Dr. Sinclair's voice trembled slightly as he said the last word."

It is not at his bad grammar that Dr. Sinclair trembles, but at his calm suggestion of an indictable offence. However, as already hinted, the reader's enjoyment of Miss Burton's plot depends a good deal on his being perfectly indifferent as to its improbability. So much licence being allowed to the author, there is no difficulty in admitting her ingenuity and in following the developments of her open mystery. The characters work and build for us in a glass hive, and all that the reader need do is to applaud when he thinks that the building has been well done.

The opening chapters of 'A Lady of My Own' are such an amalgam of sentiment and convention that the ultimate development of the story comes as a surprise and a reward to the conscientious reader. The choleric admiral, the prim maiden aunt, the parvenu colliery owner and his lovely daughter are all terribly familiar figures; nor are matters mended much by the eccentricities of the admiral's son, who helps himself to kidneys with a silver dagger drawn from his sister's hair, or by the glowing descriptions of the charms of that sister, of whom it is also related that she exhibited marked intelligence when only four days old. But with the elimination of the heavy father and the marriage of Persis, the heroine, the story gains greatly in interest, and the reviewer who began by scoffing and skimming is ready to own him-

self, if not enthralled, at any rate pleasantly interested in the fortunes of the much enduring heroine. There is a capital sketch of an outrageous flirt in the third volume, and the nemesis that befalls her is both novel and humorously told. If Miss Lewis would only be a little less lavish with her rose-water pot she might give us work of continuous instead of intermittent interest.

Mr. Manville Fenn gives us a tale of the Voudou, possibly suggested by one of Mr. Grant Allen's shorter stories—though, to be sure, Mr. Grant Allen did not invent the Voudou. Mahme Nousie is the mother of Aube Dulau, a lovely octo-roon whose father was killed in a revolution in Port au Prince. The little one is brought up in Paris, and subsequently returns to her native island, where she goes through strange and terrible adventures with the priests and devotees of the snake fetishism. Mr. Fenn has drawn the closing scenes of his story with much skill, and his description of the "obscene rites" in which Aube is about to be offered as a human sacrifice to the serpent has many touches of ghastly realism.

It is clear that Mrs. Lean believes herself in the wonders of spiritualism which she describes. On one occasion she met with an "awkward coincidence," as she calls it. She was urged against her will by her hostess to exhibit her powers at an ordinary social call, the two other persons present being two strangers, a man and his wife:—

"So in an evil temper I pulled off my gloves, and placed my hands indifferently on the table. The following words were at once rapped out—'I am Edward G.—. Did you ever pay Johnson the seventeen pounds twelve you received for my saddlery?' The gentleman opposite me turned all sorts of colours, and began to stammer out a reply, while his wife looked very confused. I asked the influence: 'Who are you?' It replied: 'He knows! His late colonel! Why has not Johnson received that money?'.....The gentleman in question (whose name even I do not remember) confessed that the identity and main points of the message were true, but he did not confide to us whether Johnson had ever received that seventeen pounds twelve."

## LAW BOOKS.

*Wills and Intestate Succession: a Manual of Practical Law.* By James Williams, B.C.L., M.A. (Black.)—*Bankruptcy: a Manual of Practical Law.* By Charles Francis Morrell. (Same publishers.)—These small books (about three hundred pages each) are the first and second instalments of a series announced to appear under the general editorship of the first-named author. They are well meant and not without signs of conscientious work; nevertheless it is difficult to think that they will realize the editor's hope that they "will be found of service to lawyers and laymen alike." The former generally desire to have authority for every statement, the latter ought to have everything put before them most clearly and precisely; in the volumes before us neither of these reasonable requirements is satisfied. To begin with the book on wills, the number of cases cited is somewhat under ninety, so that the reader is asked to accept by far the greater part of the author's statements without judicial authority. There are but few references to other authors; there is, it is true, a list of "authorities"—in other words, of books by previous writers—but this does not afford a means of verification, as there is no reference to particular passages; moreover, previous writers are not to be accepted as infallible. Hence, if the book is to be relied upon at all, it must be

on the faith of the author's own accuracy, and that, unfortunately, is by no means unimpeachable. At p. 141 he states that New River shares are real property, forgetting to distinguish between the original shares, which are real property, and the statutory "new shares," which are not. In commenting on "accrue," in section 5 of the Married Women's Property Act (p. 73), he fails to mention the meaning attributed to that word by the Court of Appeal in *Reid v. Reid*, so that the section is left in all its original ambiguity. Dealing with succession duty (p. 177), he does not mention the well-known exemption of husband and wife; in another place (p. 125) we find the words, "Probate granted to one executor enables all to act," a statement inconsistent with the necessity of "double probate," which he has mentioned just before. His description of the doctrine as to executorship by succession (p. 124) is loose and incomplete, for he ignores the rights of a surviving executor, and, of course, does not mention that those rights are confined to the survivor of the *proving* executors. Moreover he does not tell us, as he ought, that the second executor need not prove the first will; he states correctly that an executor's administrator or an administrator's executor cannot succeed, but forgets to extend the statement to an administrator's administrator. Finally, he does not mention the important point that the doctrine is confined to wills proved in the same country, e.g., to two wills proved in England, not one in England and one in Ireland. There are several similar defects that might be pointed out, but these are enough to show that a reader relying implicitly on Mr. Williams must run the risk of having an imperfect and erroneous picture of the doctrines which he undertakes to describe.—To Mr. Morrell's book the same observations as to paucity of references apply. As in the book on wills, the cases cited are under ninety in number, and a vague list of "authorities" at the beginning takes the place of detailed references to previous writers on bankruptcy law. In one respect the nature of the subject gives a special character to Mr. Morrell's work, and calls for a corresponding comment on our part. Such a book must, of necessity, consist in a great measure of a reprint of the various sections of the Bankruptcy Act, or of a reproduction of the substance of those sections expressed in the language and arranged in the order which the author considers most convenient. We find no fault with Mr. Morrell for adopting the latter method in preference to the former; but we find much fault with him for not giving references throughout the book to the sections which he summarizes, and, further, for not giving frequent references from one part to another of his own book. In illustration of our meaning we open the book at p. 173; we find it there stated that a person "other than the official receiver" must be appointed trustee in bankruptcy. Mr. Morrell here summarizes a portion of the Act, and in doing so he conveys the impression that the official receiver can never be trustee; but if we examine the Act for ourselves we shall find that it actually constitutes him trustee at certain periods, and, in a particular class of cases, trustee all through. A lay reader, or even a lawyer, might easily be deceived by the author's bald way of stating the matter, whereas a short note with proper references would save him from all danger. It is only fair to the author to state that the information which we have alluded to is contained elsewhere in his book, but there is nothing at p. 173 to suggest any idea of its existence. The scarcity of references to sections involves also the general inconvenience that the reader cannot test the correctness of the summary, and as no summary is likely to be perfect, he must necessarily be sometimes misled. Thus, at p. 197, we find "present" instead of "present personally or by proxy," and "voting at the

meeting" instead of "voting on the resolution"; at p. 116, "contingent debts and liabilities, the value of which," instead of "debts and liabilities, the value of which"; and the references which would enable a reader to detect these errors are non-existent. We may remark, in conclusion, that these books cover a good deal of ground, giving something of the history, as well as the modern development, of the branches of law of which they treat, and extending to Scotland and Ireland, with occasional glimpses of remoter countries. On this account they may be acceptable to those readers who like to travel over a wide region, but do not care to study the shape of the country minutely.

*The Law of Landed Property; Landlord and Tenant; Legal Documents and Stamps: Expressly adapted for Country Gentlemen, Land Owners in general, and all Classes of Tenants.* (Ward, Lock & Co.)—This small volume, "expressly adapted for country gentlemen," &c., consists simply of four of the titles or divisions of 'Everybody's Lawyer' taken out and bound up in a separate volume. As far as we can see, no word or letter of the text has been altered, the only changes being in the title-page, contents, index, and numbering of the pages. If any revision, even of a slight kind, had been attempted, we should not still find the lucid paragraph: "When adhesive stamps are used it is incumbent upon the person who executes the document to cause the stamp, subject to a penalty of 10/-." Having expressed our opinions as to 'Everybody's Lawyer' only a few weeks ago, we do not consider it necessary to deal with this fragment of it in detail; but, in justice to those for whom it is "expressly adapted," we feel bound to say that we cannot think it likely to be of much use to them. Some explanation seems to be due from Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. to the public for issuing these *excerpta* from a larger book in the ostensible guise of a new and independent treatise.

#### EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

*The New Code (1891-92).* By Thomas Edmund Heller. (Bemrose & Son.)—Mr. Heller's annual edition of the Code will, like the former editions, be found extremely useful to all interested in public elementary schools. It contains the Code itself, together with all important instructions and circulars issued by the Education Department, as well as instructions in drawing, manual teaching, &c., lately published by the Science and Art Department. Mr. Heller's foot-notes clear away most of the difficulties besetting the management and instruction of State-aided schools; and his copious index facilitates the use of the edition as a work of reference.

*Science in Secondary Schools.* By Henry W. Acland, Bart., K.C.B. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—This is an address (published by request) delivered at the school of the Royal Institution at Liverpool last December. Sir Henry Acland's treatment of the educational value of science is rhetorical rather than severely argumentative; and his eloquent address will undoubtedly stimulate both teachers and students in the chemical laboratory which seems to have been opened at his visit to Liverpool. Science studies are placed before us in an alluring way, but it is clear that the Oxford professor recognizes the weaknesses in most schemes of natural science education as worked out by existing teachers. We find that science studies are needed for four reasons: on account of their practical utility and of their intellectual discipline, on account of the conception of the order of the universe in which we are placed, and fourthly, on account of the effects of such conception on the moral nature of man. About the first two reasons there is no doubt, and Sir Henry Acland is conclusive; about the remaining two he says many charming things, and quotes opinions of Clerk Maxwell, Faraday, and others,

but leaves the reader interested, not convinced. The Oxford Regius Professor of Medicine exhibits the moderation of wisdom in declaring, not that all children should be forced into the laboratory, but that all should have the opportunity of working there. For says he:—

"The capacity and quality of young minds are not of similar texture or of equal calibre. They cannot all be passed with advantage through one sieve, or ground in the same mill."

These are wise words, and we would gladly see them taken to heart by some of our education-talkers.

M. M. BRÉAL's lectures, *De l'Enseignement des Langues Anciennes* (Hachette), are an agreeable contribution to pedagogy, expressed with an easy grace rare among English writers on education, and unknown in the Fatherland. Nothing could be better in its way than his third discourse, the only fault of which is its title, 'L'Étude du Latin dans le Passé,' which ought to run 'L'Étude des Langues Anciennes dans le Passé.' M. Bréal's remarks are full of common sense. They may not always be convincing—we are not at all persuaded, in spite of what he says, that it is well to begin the study of Latin at a very early age—but they are always worth considering, and they are extremely well put.

MESSRS. BAILLIÈRE & SONS have done a service to French readers by including a translation of some of Prof. Huxley's essays in their "Bibliothèque Scientifique Contemporaine." *Les Sciences Naturelles et l'Éducation* contains much that is suggestive and valuable, and is to be followed by other volumes of the professor's essays. His clear and vigorous thinking is well suited for rendering into French, and the touch of asperity that occasionally appears in the original disappears in the translation.

#### PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*The Surnames and Place-names of the Isle of Man.* By A. W. Moore. With an Introduction by Prof. Rhys. (Stock.)—The general rule that books on the etymology of surnames and place-names are bad has some exceptions, and this volume is decidedly one of them. Mr. Moore has a sufficient knowledge of Manx to save him from an implicit reliance on the statements of the very untrustworthy dictionaries of that language, his etymological principles are sound, and he is acquainted with all the best work that has been done in the study of Irish and Gaelic personal and local nomenclature. Above all, he has taken pains to examine the evidence contained in the local records. Where documentary guidance is wanting, his conjectures are often ingenious, but they are nearly always supported by satisfactory analogies and are given with due reserve.

The portion of the book dealing with the surnames is, on the whole, better executed than that treating of the place-names, and it is also of more general interest, because many surnames of Manx origin have become common in England, and have often been wrongly explained from English sources. The most striking superficial feature of the Manx family nomenclature is the abundance of names beginning with C, K, and Q. These initials, as Mr. Moore shows, in very many instances represent the prefix *Mac*, "son of," as in Clucas, Kissack, Quilliam, from the Christian names Lucas (Luke), Isaac, and William. Many of the patronymics of this form are derived from Scandinavian personal names, e.g., Corkill from Thórkell, Corlett from Thórlíðr, Casement from Asmundr. It is well known that several of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland became so thoroughly Hibernized that they assumed surnames with the prefix *Mac*, derived from the name of some ancestor in a Celticized form. Some of these Norman-Irish patronymics found their way to Man, the prefix being reduced in the usual way to C or K. The Manx surname Kerruish is a corruption of MacFeroris,

"son of Pierce," the Irish name of the Berminghams of Athenry. Qualtrough similarly represents MacWalter; and Cubbon is probably the same as the Irish MacGibbons, borne by the descendants of Gilbert Fitzgerald. Of names of English origin Mr. Moore enumerates about forty, those of recent introduction being of course not included. One or two of these have been translated into Manx. A family named Careful settled in Braddan in the sixteenth century, and in later documents their name appears as Caralagh. In this case the translation was correct; but the name Cavendish, introduced about the same period, was imagined to mean "giving dish," and rendered by Corjeag, which is Manx for "alms dish." In an appendix on the nicknames so common in the island Mr. Moore quotes some entries in old parish registers, in which such designations as "Smile," "Cross-Cap," "Grumble," are appended to the proper names of the persons. It does not appear that any descriptive nickname has become a regular surname, though there are a few surnames derived from names of trades or occupations. In the second part of the volume, treating of the place-names, Mr. Moore has not made so much use of early records as in the former part. In the case of a large proportion of the names, however, the etymology is quite clear from the modern forms. Some of the Manx words which they contain are now obsolete, but may be found in the dictionaries or in the scanty literature. The evidence of the dictionaries, where standing alone, is open to suspicion, as the lexicographers seem sometimes to have invented words on purpose to account for local names; but Mr. Moore's references to Irish cognates often establish the genuineness of words where it cannot be otherwise authenticated. The names presumably of Scandinavian origin are often, as might be expected, much corrupted, and the etymologies given are sometimes rather hazardous in the absence of documentary proof. The author makes no pretence of being an expert in Celtic or Scandinavian philology, but he seems to have consulted good authorities, and his mistakes are not of great moment. In the "Index of Root Words" the Irish and Scotch Gaelic cognates are for the most part correctly given, but the column for Welsh cognates has one or two errors and several deficiencies, arising from want of acquaintance with the phonology. Prof. Rhys's introduction is only brief, but it contains the happy suggestion that the name of the two mountains, North and South Barrule, is a Celticized form of the Old Norse Vörðfjall, "Ward-fell," a portion of South Barrule being still called Warfield.

*Winchester Word-Book: a Collection of Past and Present Notions.* Compiled by R. G. K. Wrench. (Nutt.)—"Notions" is the Wykehamist name for the peculiar words in use at Winchester College. Mr. Wrench's collection of these is the fullest hitherto published, and he has taken pains to ascertain their etymology and history so far as possible. Some of the words are merely survivals from older periods of the English language, such as *ferk*, to send; *bevers*, a light afternoon meal. In these instances Mr. Wrench has furnished illustrative quotations from writers of the seventeenth and earlier centuries. As at other schools, a considerable proportion of the vocabulary is of Latin origin, and many common words are used with humorous perversion of sense. More than one Wykehamist of an older generation has remarked to us that some of the "notions" given by Mr. Wrench seem to be of recent origin, or to have undergone change of meaning. As is only natural, Mr. Wrench is often unable to account satisfactorily for the origin of the words that are really peculiar to the school. Many of them no doubt contain allusions to persons or incidents now forgotten. *Barter*, "a half volley at cricket," is said to be "derived from Warden Barter, whose drastic treatment of that kind of ball made him famous in the cricket field." If

there had been no tradition to serve as a guide, this explanation could never have been guessed at; and many of the other puzzling words may have had the same kind of origin. Some of the etymological speculations suggested would have been better omitted; but the little book contains a good deal that will be interesting to students of the English language, whether educated at Winchester or elsewhere.

*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.* Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Vol. I. (Ginn & Co.)—The contemplated series will prove a decided gain to classical philology if the promise of the first volume be fulfilled. Prof. Greenough argues forcibly that the *fauces* of a Roman house was the passage from the front door to the *atrium*, though his case might have been stated with more conciseness. Prof. W. W. Goodwin discourses with authority on the construction of *οὐ μή*. His article is interesting and valuable, though we cannot regard his conclusions, which we quote, as satisfactory:—

"The original construction of *οὐ μή* with the subjunctive was developed as a negative form of the independent subjunctive with *μή*, which had already become an expression of apprehension with desire to avert its object, even if it had not passed into the stage of a cautious assertion; in either case the real negative force of *μή* was in abeyance. The aorist subjunctive is the most common form here, the present being less frequent. This form of future denial next admitted the future indicative in the same sense as the subjunctive. The second person singular of this future with *οὐ μή* was used by the dramatists as a prohibition, without abandoning the sense which the future can always have in both positive and negative commands. In these prohibitions the future indicative, in which they had their origin, is generally used; but the subjunctive occasionally occurs, being analogous to the ordinary aorist subjunctive with *μή* in prohibitions, e.g. *μὴ σκέψῃς* supporting *οὐ μὴ σκέψῃς*."

The same distinguished grammarian also gives an article 'On some Disputed Points in the Construction of ἔσαι, χρῆν, &c., with the Infinitive.' Mr. A. A. Howard has contributed a thoughtful and learned essay on the Latin perfect infinitive with the force of the present. He draws the conclusions that

"in early Latin the perfect infinitive with its proper significance was made to depend on the verb *nolo* or *wolo* in prohibitions; but since the verb of wishing contained the idea of futurity, the whole clause acquired the force of a future perfect expression. Later writers, and especially the poets, transferred this use to negative clauses, not prohibitive, containing verbs of wishing, and secondly to clauses containing verbs like *laboro*, *amo*, and *timeo*, 'Verba der Willensrichtung.' Since these verbs contain the idea of futurity, the present infinitive joined with them has the force of a future, the perfect infinitive the force of a future perfect."

These four articles by no means exhaust the interest of the volume, to which it is impossible to do justice within our limits.

*La Grande Inscription de Qandahâr.* Par M. James Darmesteter. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.)—This little essay of forty pages makes an important addition to our scanty knowledge of Afghan epigraphy—a department of science which, like the country itself, has hitherto been all but closed to European intruders. Since the disastrous campaign of 1839 the principal towns of Afghanistan have indeed twice been occupied by English armies; but the archaeologists—if there were any—allowed the opportunity to pass, so that science reaped no benefit. According to M. Darmesteter Afghan epigraphy is of two kinds, one visible, the other still concealed. To the former kind, which is a product of the Mussulman period, belong such inscriptions as the epitaph of Bâber, the great Mogol, already published by M. Darmesteter; while the very existence of inscriptions of the latter kind, that is, belonging to the ante Mussulman period, is an inference which, though highly probable, still awaits positive confirmation. The inscription before us is that mentioned by Bellew in his 'Journal of a Political Mission to Afghani-

stan in 1857,' p. 233. It covers the walls of a chamber which Bâber caused to be hewn out of the solid rock as a memorial of his conquest of Kandahâr. It is in Persian, and the first part, which belongs to the time of Bâber himself, records in the elaborately ornamented official style the taking of Kandahâr in 1522, and the excavation of the memorial chamber completed in 1527. Historically it is of the highest importance, in that it furnishes the exact date of the event which marked the turning-point in the career of Bâber. Then follows an inscription of a totally different character, dated 1599, that is, in the forty-fourth year of the reign of Akbar:—"L'inscription n'est pas officielle; elle n'émane point d'un ordre princier; c'est l'œuvre d'un particulier, c'est une démonstration de courtisan. L'objet que l'écrivain se propose est d'indiquer les vicissitudes de Qandahâr, de Bâbar à Akbar, de donner l'énumération des provinces de son maître, et enfin de se faire une réclame à lui-même." The writer was a certain Mir Ma'qûm, otherwise known both as a poet and as an historian; and in his 'History of Kandahâr' he explains why he caused the inscription to be engraved in an interesting passage, the text of which is here published by M. Darmesteter. In short, the material of the present essay is of the highest interest and importance, and in the treatment of it within a narrow compass we recognize the author's mastery, *tamquam ex ungue leonem*.

*Aegyptisch und Indogermanisch.* Von Carl Abel. (Frankfurt-a.-M., Knauer.)—*Offener Brief an Prof. Dr. Gustav Meyer.* (Leipzig, Friedrich.)—*Nachtrag zum offenen Brief an Prof. Dr. Gustav Meyer.* (Same publisher.)

—The first of these studies is a lecture delivered, as it seems, to an audience not of specialists, but nevertheless of persons capable of appreciating a philological discussion. In the course of it the author goes rapidly over ground which he has surveyed more minutely elsewhere, and presents in brief outline the main arguments, as he conceives them, which establish, or are sufficient to establish, the fact of a connexion between Egyptian and the Indo-European languages. The attempt has often been made to promote Egyptian to a place among some better-known family of speech; but inquirers have usually fixed upon the Semitic group as most likely to betray the desired affinity. It was not, therefore, to be expected that this daring innovation would be allowed to pass unchallenged by the defenders of the traditional standpoint, and the criticisms of the well-known Aryan philologist Prof. Gustav Meyer have moved Prof. Abel to publish in the form of "an open letter" a more extended vindication of his views. Prof. Abel is nothing daunted by the fact that his attempts have hitherto not found much favour in the eyes of professional Egyptologists. On the contrary, he simply sees history repeating itself, and appeals to the incredulity and dismay exhibited by the classical philologists when it was first suggested that Greek and Latin were related as sisters to Sanskrit. Into the merits of this Egyptian controversy we do not propose here to enter. But this much may be said, that in our judgment the results hitherto reached by specialists are not so certain as to be of much value as the starting-point for speculation. It is the opinion of Mr. Renouf, for instance, that the definite and complete translation even of so familiar a text as 'The Book of the Dead' is beyond the resources of science in its present state. And this should be borne in mind in estimating the evidential value of Prof. Abel's confident references to Egyptian "roots" and their meanings. Not that we would dissuade from such speculative exercises those who have the necessary aptitude and leisure. On the contrary, the rash inroads of some freelance may one day issue in a permanent scientific conquest.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MRS. LYNN LINTON says that the sketches collected in *An Octave of Friends* (Ward & Downey) were written "in the days of crinoline, croquet, and the violent purples of then new aniline dyes." The last few words, coupled with the alternative title, suggest a more correct description of the contents of this volume than the unaided intelligence of the reviewer could have arrived at. Silhouettes in aniline colours—that is exactly what these chapters remind one of. The outlines are bold and clear, and the figures vivid, nay glaring, in their distinctness; but there is no light and shade about the portraiture. The style is straightforward, trenchant, incisive, without any pretence to elegance or subtlety, and the matter is quite in keeping with the manner. The set of sketches which gives the volume its name introduces us to eight social types, each labelled with appropriate names, after the style of old-world farces, and drawn with a freedom that sometimes trenches on caricature. Of the miscellaneous essays which follow, that entitled 'Souls in Mufti' treats with much vigour, and not a little exaggeration, of the disparity so often observable between the outer and the inner man. The article on 'Courtship and Matrimony,' though written from a sound, old-fashioned standpoint, is just as applicable to-day as in the aniline epoch. In the five short stories with which the volume concludes Mrs. Lynn Linton is not seen to such advantage as in her longer works, but they are all told with fluency and animation. One or two curious solecisms remain uncorrected, as, for example, when the writer talks of a musician "whose tender melodies seem to wrap your soul to heaven." In using "euphuism" for euphemism Mrs. Lynn Linton errs, but she errs in the companionship of George Eliot and Mrs. Gaskell.

MRS. IRELAND has made an excellent series of *Selections from the Works of Charles Reade*, and has prefixed an introduction full of good feeling and admiration for the author. The volume is nicely got up by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

*Travellers' Colloquial German* (Nutt), by Mr. H. Swan, is a useful little book. The phrases given are ordinary and useful phrases, and the hints scattered through the work are sound. We think, however, Mr. Swan has not allowed for the rise of prices that has occurred of late years in North Germany. His prices rather resemble those of the peaceful days before 1866.—*The European Conversation Books: English-German* (Scott) is also a practical little handbook with a clumsy title.—Messrs. Hachette have sent us a volume of *English and Italian Dialogues*, by M. Francesco Riccardo. They are intended "for students and travellers," and a brief outline of Italian grammar is added, which may be useful. The vocabularies will be of service, but the dialogues are much too formal for practical purposes.

The handsomest of the new editions before us is the illustrated edition, which Messrs. Macmillan have brought out, of Dr. Atkinson's delightful book *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*. The illustrations are well chosen and appropriate, and the printing is such as we have learnt to expect from Mr. Clark. No more pleasant gift-book is likely to appear this season, though, no doubt, there will be many more costly.—*The Abbot* is the last published of Messrs. Black's sixpenny issue of "The Waverley Novels."—Two volumes of the "Canterbury Poets" of Mr. Scott are on our table: *American Humorous Verse*, selected and edited by Mr. J. Barr; *Poems of the Scottish Minor Poets from the Age of Ramsay to David Gray*, selected and edited by Sir George Douglas. Both are creditable anthologies. Mr. Barr has tried to include too many writers, and consequently the specimens of each humourist are scanty. Sir George has done his work with judgment, but we cannot share his admiration of Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell's

ballad.—Messrs. Bentley have opportunely brought out a reprint of *Aldyth*, one of the earlier novels of Miss Jessie Fothergill, the gifted lady whose premature death last July has excited general regret.

We have on our table *Memories of the College School, Gloucester, during 1859-1867*, by F. Hannam-Clark (Gloucester, the College School),—*The Compounding of English Words*, by F. H. Teall (New York, Ireland),—*The Companion German Grammar*, by H. de B. Gibbons (Methuen),—*Notes on Greek Manuscripts in Italian Libraries*, by T. W. Allen (Nutt),—*An Introduction to Phonetics*, by L. Soames (Sonnenschein),—*Livy*, Books I. and II., edited by J. B. Greenough (Arnold),—*Local Examinations in Music: Questions and Exercises for the Use of Students*, by F. Davenport and J. P. Baker (Longmans),—*Riddles of the Sphinx*, by a Troglodyte (Sonnenschein),—*A Scientific Frontier*, by J. Dacosta (Allen & Co.),—*The Soul of Man*, by Dr. Paul Carus (Arnold),—*Smithsonian Institution Publications, Nos. 799 to 820* (Washington, Government Office),—*The Seed She Sowed*, by Emma Leslie (Blackie),—*He Went for a Soldier*, by J. S. Winter (White),—*Pleasantries from the "Blue Box,"* edited by W. H. K. Wright (Stock),—*Love in a Cottage*, by A. Hodgson (Ward & Downey),—*The Human Republic*, by H. Bigg (Stott),—*Messalina: a Tragedy in Five Acts*, by A. S. Logan (Lippincott),—*Snatches of World-Song*, by A. Wellwood (Glasgow, Aird & Coghill),—*My Comfort in Sorrow*, by H. Macmillan, D.D. (Cassell),—*The Greatest Fight in the World*, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (Passmore & Alabaster),—*Old Truths in Modern Lights*, by T. G. Bonney, LL.D. (Percival),—*Principles of Natural and Supernatural Morals*, by the Rev. H. Hughes, Vol. II. (Kegan Paul),—*Abeille*, by A. France, edited by C. P. Lebon (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*La Jeunesse du Grand Frédéric*, by E. Lavisse (Hachette),—*Dramatische und Lyrische Dichtungen der Keshua - Sprache*, by Dr. E. W. Middendorf (Leipzig, Brockhaus),—*Lettres du Chevalier de Boufflers à la Comtesse de Sabran*, by M. P. Prat (Paris, Plon),—*Histoires Modernes*, by C. Fontaine, Vol. II. (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*Artaxerxes, Drama in Two Acts*, by Carl N. von Gerbel-Erbach (Dresden, Lehmann),—*Guerres Maritimes sous la République et l'Empire*, by le Vice-Amiral E. Jurien de la Gravière, edited by W. S. Lyon (Percival),—*Harmonies de Formes et de Couleurs*, by M. C. Henry (Paris, Hermann),—*Reisebilder aus Liberia*, by J. Büttikofer, Vol. II. (Leyden, Brill),—*Jésus de Nazareth au Point de Vue Historique, Scientifique, et Social*, by Paul de Régla (Paris, Carré),—*Révolution Chrétienne et Révolution Sociale*, by C. Malato (Paris, Savine),—*Etudes sur la Littérature au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, by E. Scherer (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Old and Middle English*, by T. L. K. Oliphant (Macmillan),—*Every Man's Own Lawyer*, by a Barrister (Lockwood),—*Moffatt's Geography of the British Empire* (Moffatt & Paige),—*A Child's Romance*, by P. Loti, translated by Mrs. C. Bell (Kegan Paul),—*Handbook of Psychology*, by J. M. Baldwin (Macmillan),—*German Selections for Translation at Sight*, edited by the Rev. H. A. Bull (Nutt),—*The Explanatory Poetical Reader*, edited by W. Moffatt (Moffatt & Paige),—*Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, with Notes for Junior Classes, 3 Books (Blackwood),—*A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany*, by F. O. Bower (Macmillan),—*Field Fortification*, by Major H. D. Hutchinson (Chatham, Gale & Polden),—*and The Law of Private Trading Partnership*, by J. W. Smith (Wilson).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Theology.

Chandler's (A.) *Spirit of Man, an Essay in Christian Philosophy*, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.  
 Phelps's (A.) *My Note-Book, Fragmentary Studies in Theology*, &c., cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.

Reid-Howatt's (Rev. J.) *Children's Pulpit, a Year's Sermons and Parables for the Young*, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.  
 Stokes's (Rev. G. T.) *Acts of the Apostles*, Vol. I, cr. 8vo. 7/- Poetry.

Southey's (R.) to Shelley (P. B.); Keats (J.) to Edward, Lord Lytton (Poets and Poetry of the Century, edited by A. H. Miles), 12mo. 4/- each, cl.

###### Music.

Weber's (F.) *Popular History of Music from the Earliest Times*, 8vo. 10/- cl.

###### History.

Fitzgerald's (P.) *Life of James Boswell of Auchinleck*, 2 vols. 8vo. 24/- cl.

Monk's (W. J.) *History of Burford*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Spurgeon (Chas. H.), by Rev. J. J. Ellis, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

###### Geography and Travel.

Riviera, Illustrated Guide to the, 12mo. 2/- cl.

###### Philology.

Milton's Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, &c., Introduction by A. W. Verity, 12mo. 2/- cl.

Thucydides, Book 7, by Rev. H. A. Holden, 2 vols. 12mo. 5/- Science.

Crowther's (J.) *Microscope and its Lessons, a Story of the Invisible World*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Dyke-Acland's (Sir T.) *Introduction to the Chemistry of Farming*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Hartridge's (G.) *The Ophthalmoscope, a Manual for Students*, cr. 8vo. 4/- cl.

Heath's (C.) *Clinical Lectures on Surgical Subjects*, 6/- cl.

###### General Literature.

Dalton's (W.) *Lost in Ceylon*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Donovan's (Dick) *A Detective's Triumphs*, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Envy, Hatred, and Malice, by V. D. W., cr. 8vo. 2/- bds.

Grove's (Major J. P.) *Tar, Bucket, and Pipeclay*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.; With the Green Jackets, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

Kneipp's (S.) *My Water-Cure, as Tested through more than Thirty Years*, translated by A. de F., cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

Leak's (J.) *King and Hero*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Marshall's (E.) *Those Three, or Little Wings, a Story for Girls*, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl.

Maude's (F. W.) *A Merciful Divorce*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Miller's (J.) *My Own Story*, cr. 8vo. 2/- bds.

Newsholme's (A.) *Domestic Economy*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Oliphant's (Mrs.) *Mrs. Arthur*, cr. 8vo. 2/- bds.

Panorama of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, Coloured Plates mounted on Linen, 2/- bds.

Phillipotts's (E.) *Folly and Fresh Air*, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.

Salmon's (D.) *Object Lessons, Hints on Preparing and Giving Them*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

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Sterne's (L.) *Works, with Author's Life written by Himself*, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Twice Four Stories, by E. Nesbit and others, roy. 8vo. 3/- cl.

Vrili Staff (The), by X Y Z, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.

Watson's (H. B. M.) *Web of the Spider, a Tale of Adventure*, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.

###### FOREIGN.

###### Theology.

Hand-Commentar zum Neuen Testament, bearb. v. H. J. Holtzmann, &c., Vol. 3, Part 1, 1m. 50.

###### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bernoulli (J. J.) *Römische Ikonographie*, Part 2, 24m.

###### History and Biography.

Moltke (Graf H. v.) *Gesammelte Schriften*, Vol. 3, 7m.

###### Philology.

Miller (A.) *Die Alexandergeschichte nach Strabo*, Part 2, 1m. 50.

###### Science.

Franke's *Phantom, Anatomisch-physiolog. Atlas*, 150m.

#### MRS. GASKELL'S FATHER.

A NEW edition of 'Mary Barton' has just appeared in the 'Minerva Library,' with a biographical introduction by the editor of the series. The introduction is charmingly written, full of penetration, sympathy, and critical ability; but as one who knew Mrs. Gaskell very intimately I should like to correct through your widely-read paper the impression that might be conveyed by Mr. Bettany's words about her father, of whom she always spoke with the greatest pride and affection.

Mr. Bettany's words are that

"Mr. Stevenson was in succession a teacher, a Unitarian minister, a farmer, a boarding-house keeper, and a writer on commercial subjects, finally obtaining the post of Keeper of the Records to the Treasury."

This description suggests simply a "rolling-stone" kind of person, and gives no hint of Mr. Stevenson's ability and distinction. However, in the *Annual Obituary* for 1830 (Longmans) the notice of him begins thus:—

"The literary and scientific world has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Stevenson; a man remarkable for the stores of knowledge which he possessed, and for the simplicity and modesty by which his rare attainments were concealed."

The article then gives a long account of his career. His father was a captain in the Royal Navy, but his son seems from boyhood to have inclined

only to intellectual activity. His earliest post was that of classical tutor in the Manchester Academy, so well known through the Aikins and Barbauls. After preaching for a short time at a neighbouring Unitarian chapel, and making an unsuccessful attempt at farming in Scotland, he settled in Edinburgh, taking in students for the University to board with him, but at the same time editing the *Scots' Magazine*, and "contributing largely to the *Edinburgh Review*." Here he was introduced

"to the Earl of Lauderdale, who had just been appointed Governor-General of India, and was selected by him to accompany him as his private secretary. But upon repairing to London to make preparations for his voyage, the decided opposition of the East India Company rendered Lord Lauderdale's appointment nugatory. Through his interest, however, Mr. Stevenson obtained the office of Keeper of the Records to the Treasury."

This appointment as Lord Lauderdale's secretary took him up to London, where he lived first in Mayfair and then in Chelsea. "He laboured with unremitting diligence," contributing to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Oxford Review*, the *Westminster Retrospective*, and *Foreign reviews*, and writing articles for Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia* and for the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. "He had," the *Annual Obituary* continues, "the true spirit of a faithful historian, and contrary to the practice too prevalent in those days, dived into original sources of information."

It is interesting that Mr. Stevenson's nephew, Father Stevenson, S.J., of Farm Street, should have shown the same turn for historical research.

E. V. T.

#### A SONNET BY COLERIDGE.

Thornleigh, Grange-over-Sands, Aug. 30, 1891.

I FANCY, if my memory serves me, that the supposition of your correspondent J. D. C. that the sonnet is a translation from some foreign language is right. Unluckily I am away from home and my library, so cannot verify my statement, but I remember a sonnet by the Spanish poet Bartolomeo Cairasco, of which I think this of Coleridge is a translation. Cairasco's works are difficult to get, and he himself is only an obscure poet. Still, my hint may enable some one else to verify my suggestion.

SIDNEY CROMPTON.

Lyme Regis, Aug. 31, 1891.

YOUR correspondent J. D. C. will find the Italian original of the sonnet translated by Coleridge—about which he inquires—in the second volume of 'Carmen Macaronicum' (Gilbert & Rivington, 1890). J. W. M.

#### THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE Oriental Congress, which has been held in London during the past fortnight, has been attended by a dozen or so of well-known continental Orientalists, by a few Englishmen and several other gentlemen distinguished in administration or in travel in the East, and by some hundred other persons, as far as can be ascertained in the absence of printed bulletins of attendance, &c., usually forthcoming at these Congresses. This is a poor show beside similar recent gatherings. But what is far more remarkable is the fact that none of the Asiatic societies, whether in France, England, Germany, or Russia, to which the public would naturally look for guidance on Eastern topics, is represented, the only learned societies of this country officially represented being such as in matters Oriental must be ranked as mere amateurs. Nor has a single member of the professional staff of either of the older universities attended. A similar remark applies to the Oriental staffs of our chief London institutions, University and King's Colleges, the British Museum, and the India Office. The controversy which has been from time to time carried on in the columns of this journal will have probably served in the eyes of most of our readers rather to make evident

than to explain the disaffection now convincingly shown. However this may be, the handful of professional scholars who have ranged themselves under Dr. Leitner have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of several highly intelligent explorers, whose contributions have formed the leading feature of interest in the Congress.

The opening proceedings were somewhat marred by the absence of Lord Dufferin and Lord Halsbury, from the former of whom an address had been announced. The meeting was accordingly opened by Dr. Taylor, the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, a Hebraist of considerable attainments. He was followed by M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, who in a picturesque and patriotic harangue described his country as having been the historic link between the civilizations of East and West.

The modest assemblage had been divided into no fewer than twenty-seven sections and subsections; but the actual division, though at first partially adopted, was subsequently found inadvisable, and a selection of the very numerous papers sent in was read, contrary to the usage of recent Congresses, to the general assembly, which, however, on one occasion only mustered thirty-five, nearly half being ladies.

The purely scholarly papers call for only the briefest notice. On Wednesday, September 2nd, Dr. Taylor made a fresh contribution to the already voluminous criticism of the Hebrew text the Pirke Aboth. Mgr. Lamy discussed the Syriac prosody of St. Ephraim, while Prof. Simonet read a most interesting paper on the social position of the Arab-Spanish woman, attributing the comparative freedom of her status to Christian influences—a position which was controverted by Messrs. Derenbourg, Oppert, and Leitner, and by the veteran scholar and historian Don P. de Gayangos. A Mr. A. L. Lewis, clearly an outsider in Egyptology, gave also a compilation of old opinions on Rameses and the Pentateuch.

Midway between the investigations of stay-at-home students and the researches of non-Orientalist travellers may be placed the highly interesting address of Dr. H. W. Bellew, who has for many years travelled in, and studied the ethnology and languages of, Afghanistan. His very original researches on the relations between the Greek historians and this important and too little explored region formed one of the most valuable results of the present gathering. Only one sitting has been held, up to the time of writing, of the section (G) devoted to Buddhism (special section), at which Mr. W. Simpson told some interesting experiences, and none of (C) 2, Pali and Buddhism; but possibly this is no great loss to the world as no known Pali scholar appears to have attended the Congress.

Amongst the accounts of the several travellers whom Dr. Leitner's energy has secured must be first mentioned Mr. R. G. Halliburton's interesting paper on the dwarf races in Africa. Mr. F. Fawcett gave an account of his discoveries of prehistoric remains in Southern India, while Messrs. F. Petrie and Claine discoursed on their explorations, in Egypt and in Sumatra respectively.

As was fitting in a Congress held in England, the practical element was not wanting. This was seen in several resolutions relating to the encouragement of Oriental learning, in which this country is so sadly at fault. Dr. C. Wright sent a paper on the neglect of Oriental studies in our universities. Mr. Witton Davies severely, but not unjustly, lectured both our public offices and colleges on their discreditable neglect of Oriental studies, but the authorities of the City of London and of Merchant Taylors' Schools might resent his sweeping assertion that Oriental languages are entirely ignored in our schools. It was a happy thought to associate the Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce with one of the sittings of the Commercial

Section, a new and not unwelcome feature in such gatherings. But on the same occasion, on Monday last, occurred a sad instance of the dire confusion caused by the existence of two so-called "ninth Congresses." For a gift was then acknowledged of 50/- from the Clothworkers' Company, a donation which was originally applied for by none other than a sectional president of the rival Congress to be held in 1892. The treasurer of that body may apparently complain of the subtlety of some modern Jacob in this matter, and we only hope that, should he do so, the response of the worshipful Company will be more encouraging than that of the blind patriarch of old. The schism, it would seem, is likely to be prolonged, for at Tuesday's sitting an invitation was accepted from Spain, perhaps the only country at all adequately represented on the present occasion. In the interests of peace it is to be hoped that it may not be found necessary to hold rival Congresses next autumn in England and Spain. Dr. Leitner has proved his indomitable energy and perseverance and truly wonderful tenacity in face of opposition weighty enough to have crushed an ordinary man, but friends of peace may be inclined to wish that no Oriental Congress should meet again till two or three years have elapsed and the bitterness that has been excited by personal quarrels has subsided.

We are glad to welcome the presence of intelligent explorers under whosoever banner they appear, but a miscellaneous gathering like the present cannot make up for the absence of the great leaders of Oriental science, whom the Congresses of the past have known. We will not go so far as to re-echo the indignant exclamation of an eminent member of the present assembly: "Dies ist ein Oriental Congress ohne Orientalisten!" but content ourselves with recording the practical verification of a felicitously worded prophecy already made in this journal: "Dr. Leitner will make a solitude and call it a Congress."

#### THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S autumn announcements include Major Wingate's account of 'Mahidism and the Egyptian Soudan,'—Prof. Huxley's 'Essays on some Controversial Questions,'—'The Complete Poetical Works of J. R. Lowell,' with introduction by Mr. Hughes,—'The New Calendar of Great Men,' edited by Mr. Frederic Harrison,—'The English Town in the Fifteenth Century,' by Mrs. Green,—'Horae Sabbaticae: Essays reprinted from the Saturday Review,' by Sir James F. Stephen,—two new volumes of 'Essays,' by Prof. Freeman,—'Some Aspects of the Greek Genius,' by Prof. Butcher,—a translation by Miss Sellers of Dr. Shuckhardt's monograph on Dr. Schliemann's excavations,—'Nurse Heatherdale's Story,' by Mrs. Molesworth,—'The Last of the Giant Killers: a Fairy Tale,' by Canon J. C. Atkinson,—'Blanche, Lady Falaise,' by Mr. J. H. Shorthouse,—'The Railway Man and his Children: a Novel,' by Mrs. Oliphant,—'Jerusalem,' by Mrs. Oliphant,—'Nevermore,' by Rolf Boldrewood,—'That Stick,' by Miss C. M. Yonge,—'Battles, Bivouacs, and Barracks,' by Mr. Archibald Forbes,—'Tim: Story of School Life,'—'The Formal Garden in England,' by Mr. R. Bloomfield and Mr. Inigo Thomas,—'Beast and Man in India,' by Mr. J. L. Kipling,—'Two Volumes of Essays: (1) Theological, (2) Miscellaneous,' by Bishop Lightfoot,—'Village Sermons,' by the late Dean of St. Paul's,—'Lincoln's Inn Sermons,' by the late F. Denison Maurice, in 6 vols.,—a new and collected edition of the sermons, &c., of Archdeacon Farrar,—'The Divine Library of the Old Testament,' lectures delivered at St. Asaph by Prof. A. F. Kirkpatrick,—'The Gate Beautiful and other Bible Readings for the Young,' by the Rev. H. Macmillan,—'Introduction to the History of

the Canon of the Old Testament,' by Prof. H. E. Ryle,—'Bible Stories' (second series), by the Rev. A. J. Church,—'The Inferno of Dante,' translated, with a commentary, by Mr. A. J. Butler,—'An Introduction to the Theory of Value,' by Mr. William Smart,—'Public Finance,' by Prof. Bastable,—'The Government of Victoria, Australia,' by Prof. E. Jenks, of Melbourne,—new volumes of the "English Men of Action": 'Montrose,' by Mr. Mowbray Morris; and 'Rodney,' by Mr. Hannay,—new volumes of 'Twelve English Statesmen': 'Chatham,' by Mr. Morley; and 'Queen Elizabeth,' by Prof. Beesly,—'A History of Early English Literature,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke,—'The Study of English Literature: a Plea for its Recognition and Organization at the Universities,' by Mr. Churton Collins,—'Tennyson for the Young,' edited, with notes and preface, by Canon Ainger,—'Poems by the late W. C. Roscoe,' edited by his daughter, Miss E. M. Roscoe,—'A Vision of Life: Semblance and Reality,' by the late Gifford Palgrave,—'Recollections of a Happy Life,' the autobiography of Miss Marianne North, edited by her sister, Mrs. J. A. Symonds,—and 'The Correspondence of James Smetham.'

Messrs. Macmillan also announce Dr. Rutherford's 'Scholia Aristophanica,'—an edition of the 'Isthmian Odes' of Pindar by Mr. Bury,—in their 'Classical Series,' 'Cicero in his Letters,' a selection annotated by Prof. Tyrrell; 'Plautus: Captivi,' edited by Mr. A. R. S. Hallidie; 'Thucydides, Book II.,' edited by Mr. E. C. Marchant; and 'Thucydides, Book V.,' edited by Mr. C. E. Graves, —in their 'Elementary Classics,' 'Caesar: De Bello Civilis,' Book I., edited by Mr. Malcolm Montgomery; and 'Tales from Herodotus,' edited by Mr. G. S. Farnell,—the second volume of Mr. Dakyns's translation of Xenophon,—'A Short Manual of Philology for Classical Students,' by Mr. P. Giles,—an 'Analysis of English History,' by Prof. Tout,—a series of 'Historical Readers for Elementary Schools,' edited by Mr. Edward J. Mathew,—'Historical Lessons in English Syntax,' by Dr. L. Kellner,—Tennyson: 'The Princess,' edited by Mr. P. M. Wallace; and 'Aylmer's Field,' edited by Mr. W. T. Webb,—and 'A Short Historical Grammar of the German Language,' adapted from Prof. Behaghel's 'Deutsche Sprache,' by Dr. Emil Trechmann.

Among the books in active preparation at the Clarendon Press are the third part (containing St. Luke's Gospel) of the edition of St. Jerome's version of the New Testament that the Bishop of Salisbury and Mr. White are editing,—'A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament,' based on Gesenius, by Dr. Brown, Dr. Driver, and Dr. Briggs,—the first part of the late Dr. Hatch's 'Concordance to the Septuagint,'—'The Peshito Version of the Gospels,' edited by G. H. Gwilliam, Fasc. I.,—'Legenda Angliae,' edited by Dr. C. Horstmann,—'Helps to the Study of the Prayer Book,'—Plato's 'Republic,' edited, with prolegomena, &c., by Prof. Jowett and Prof. Lewis Campbell,—'The Inscriptions of Cos,' by Mr. Hicks and Mr. Paton,—'Notes on the Nicomachean Ethics,' by Mr. J. A. Stewart,—Thucydides, Book I., edited by Mr. W. H. Forbes,—Euripides, 'Cyclops,' edited by Mr. W. E. Long,—Plutarch's 'Lives of the Gracchi,' edited by Mr. G. E. Underhill,—'A Greek Prose Primer,' by Mr. J. Y. Sargent,—the second and concluding volume of Mr. Furneaux's edition of the 'Annals' of Tacitus,—Quintilian, Book X., edited by Principal Peterson,—Cicero, 'De Oratore,' Book III., edited by Prof. Wilkins,—the 'Georgics,' edited by Mr. C. S. Jerram,—the second volume of Prof. Sellar's 'Poets of the Augustan Age,' with memoir by Mr. Andrew Lang,—Part IX. of Dr. Payne Smith's 'Thesaurus Syriacus,'—Part II. of Prof. Ethé's 'Catalogue of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtah MSS. in the Bodleian,'—Dr. Baronian's

'Catalogue of the Armenian MSS.,'—Mr. W. D. Macray's 'Catalogue of Rawlinson MSS. (D),'—'A Collotype Reproduction of the Ancient MS. of the Yasna, with its Pahlavi Translation,' A.D. 1323,—'The Four Hundred Quatrains,' Tamil text, with translation, &c., by Dr. Pope,—'A Bengali Grammar,' by Mr. J. Beames,—'The Letters of Samuel Johnson,' edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill,—Sir G. C. Lewis's 'Government of Dependencies,' edited by Mr. C. P. Lucas,—'Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel,' a revised text, edited by Mr. C. Plummer,—'Geography of Africa south of the Zambesi,' by Mr. Parr Greswell,—'Hymns and Chorales for Colleges and Schools,' selected and edited by Dr. Farmer,—'Specimens of Medieval French,' edited by Mr. Paget Toynbee,—Mr. Markheim's edition of 'Le Misanthrope,'—'Origines Islandiae: the Landnamaboc,' &c., edited and translated by Messrs. Vigfusson and York Powell,—Prof. Vinogradoff's 'The English Peasantry in the Thirteenth Century,'—'The Song of Dermot and the Earl,' edited by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen,—'A History of England from the Accession of Henry IV. to the Battle of Bosworth Field,' by Sir James H. Ramsay,—'Hastings and the Rohilla War,' by Sir J. Strachey,—Vols. III. and IV. of Prof. Freeman's 'A History of Sicily,'—'A History of the United States of America,' by Mr. E. J. Payne, Vol. I.,—'French Revolutionary Speeches,' edited by Prof. Morse Stephens,—Mr. Stebbing's 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,'—'Life and Select Works of John Arbuthnot, M.D.,' by Mr. G. S. Aitken,—Sohm's 'Institutes of Roman Law,' translated by Mr. J. C. Ledlie,—'Law and Custom of the Constitution: Part II., The Executive,' by Sir W. R. Anson,—'The Land Revenue Systems and Tenures of British India,' by Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell,—Part IV., Section I., of 'Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' edited by Mr. Toller,—Part VI. (Clo-Consigner) of the 'New English Dictionary,'—'A Translation of the Beowulf in English Prose,' by Prof. Earle,—a complete edition of Chaucer, by Prof. Skeat,—Bunyan's 'Holy War,' &c., edited by E. and M. Peacock,—'Selections from Swift,' edited by Mr. H. Craik,—Thomson's 'Seasons' and 'Castle of Indolence,' edited by Mr. Logie Robertson,—and Wordsworth's 'White Doe of Rylstone,' &c., edited by Prof. Knight.

The Clarendon Press will issue in the second series of 'Sacred Books of the East': Vol. XXX., Part II. of 'The Grihya-Sūtras,' translated by Dr. Oldenberg; Vol. XXXII., Part I. of 'Vedic Hymns,' translated by Prof. Max Müller; Vol. XXXVI., Part II. of 'Milinda,' translated by Mr. Rhys Davids; Vol. XXXVII., 'The Contents of the Nasks, as stated in the Eighth and Ninth Books of the Dinkard,' translated by Mr. West; Vols. XXXIX., XL., 'The Sacred Books of China: Tao Teh King, &c.,' translated by Prof. Legge; Vol. XLI., Part III. of 'The Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,' translated by Dr. Eggeling,—in 'Anecdota Oxoniensia'; 'Collations and Extracts of the Kāṇva Text of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, I.-IV.,' by Dr. Eggeling; 'Firdausi's Yūsuf and Zalikhā,' edited by H. Ethé; 'A Collation of the Greek Text of Portions of Aristotle with Ancient Armenian Versions,' by Mr. F. C. Conybeare; 'Collations from the Harleian MS. of Cicero (2682),' by Mr. A. C. Clark; 'The Elucidarium,' edited, from a dated Welsh MS. of the fourteenth century, by Prof. Rhys and Mr. J. M. Jones,—and in the series of 'Rulers of India': 'Asoka,' by Prof. Rhys Davids; 'Aurangzeb,' by Sir W. W. Hunter; 'Albuquerque,' by Mr. Morse Stephens; 'Madhu Rao Sindha,' by Prof. H. G. Keene; 'Lord Clive,' by Prof. Seeley; 'Ranjit Singh,' by Sir Lepel Griffin; 'Mountstuart Elphinstone,' by Mr. J. S. Cotton; 'Lord William Bentinck,' by Mr. Demetrius Boulger; and 'Earl Canning,' by Sir H. S. Cunningham.

Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.'s list of

publications for the forthcoming season includes Mr. Silas K. Hocking's 'For Light and Liberty,' illustrated,—'The Nonsense Birthday Book,' a volume arranged from Mr. Lear's famous 'Nonsense Rhymes and Verses,'—'Fancies Free,' by E. L. Shute,—'The Captain General,' by W. J. Gordon,—'How he made his Fortune,' by J. A. W. de Witt,—'Peter Penniless,' by G. Christopher Davies, illustrated,—'The Girl's Home Companion,'—'The Little Merry-Makers,' by A. J. Darryl, illustrated by C. Haslewood,—'A Bird's Nest,' designs by H. Stannard,—'The Children's Object Book,'—in the "Little Playmate" series: 'Little Red-Riding Hood,' by Miss C. A. Jones; 'The Life of our Lord' in simple language, illustrated; 'Famous Horses and Dogs'; and 'Noted Horses and Dogs,'—among toy-books: 'The Big A B C'; 'Little Folks at Play,' by Harold Coppock; 'Jappie Chappie'; 'Humpty Dumpty'; 'By the Sea'; 'In the Country'; and 'Little Boy Blue.'

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers will this season add the following to their various series of gift-books: 'Wilton Chase,' by Mrs. L. T. Meade,—'The Rajah of Dah,' by Mr. Manville Fenn,—'Rose and Lavender,' by the Author of 'Laddie,' &c.,—'Joan and Jerry,' by Mrs. O'Reilly,—'Basil Woolcombe,' by Mr. A. L. Knight,—'The Young Ranchman,' by Mr. C. R. Kenyon,—'Elizabeth,' by Mr. H. F. Arden,—'The Bewitched Lamp,' by Mrs. Molesworth,—and 'Ernest's Golden Thread,' by E. C. Kenyon.

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier announce the following new books for the coming season: 'Who Shall Serve?' by Miss Annie S. Swan,—'After Touch of Wedded Hands,' by a new writer, Hannah B. Mackenzie,—'That Good Part,' and other Sermons, by Rev. Robert Rutherford,—'Comrades True,' by Miss E. Davenport Adams,—'Richard Tregellas: a Memoir of his Adventures in the West Indies in the Year of Grace 1781,' by Mr. D. L. Johnstone,—'Molly,' by A. C. Hertford,—and 'Milestones and other Stories,' by Jessie M. E. Saxby.

#### NOS POMA NATAMUS.

2, Clara Street, Huddersfield.

HAVE Lieut.-Col. Fergusson and the annotators overlooked Sir Walter Scott's note in the seventh section of his 'Memoirs of Jonathan Swift, D.D.,' wherein he quotes from a satirical poem of the Dean's printed in 1733? The poem, as Sir Walter tells us, ridicules the pretensions of Dissenters to be regarded as "brother Protestants and Christians." The "legend" is expressly called by Swift a "fable":

An inundation, says the fable,  
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current borne;  
While things of heterogeneous kind  
Together float with tide and wind.  
The generous wheat forgot its pride,  
And sailed with litter side by side,  
Uniting all to show their amity  
As in a general calamity.  
A ball or new-dropp'd horse's dung,  
Mingling with apples in the throng,  
Said to the pippin plum and primp,  
"See, brother, how we apples swim."

I think the reason why this vigorous expression has gradually dropped out of use is sufficiently obvious.

W. H. DYSON.

Burton Latimer, Sept. 2, 1891.

THERE is a passage in Mallet's 'Tyburn,' written in 1762, which ratifies Col. Fergusson's explanation of this phrase, and shows that the fable was currently ascribed to Aesop. It will be remembered that Mallet was a countryman of Sir Walter's, and in his youth janitor of the High School at Edinburgh.

These moral fictions, first design'd  
To mend and mortify mankind,  
Old Aesop, as our children know,  
Taught twice ten hundred years ago.  
His fly, up 'n the chariot-wheel,  
Could all a statesman's merit feel;  
And, to his own Importance just,  
Exclaim, with Bufo, What a dust!

His horse-dung, when the flood ran high,  
In Colon's air and accent cry,  
While tumbling down the turbid stream,  
Lord love us, how we apples swim!

J. SARGEAUNT.

#### THE NEW FRAGMENTS.

King's College, Cambridge, Sept. 8, 1891.

I CONCLUDE my notes on the new fragments:  
I. 46. ἀστατος γὰρ ἀνθρώποις [οἱ καιρὸς ηβῆντες]? Cf. Kaibel, 'Ep.', 502, 16, \*699.

IV. 16. MS. right: ἡτρα: μισθοὶ θεραπείας.—36. ὁκος βίβηντες?—38. μῆ [δόξης] δεῖσθω?—44. Stet MS.—56. MS. right: καὶ ἀνέται.—62. τρώγυρεν πτυχαὶ?—From 72 to end of 78 Cynno speaks.—73. "You wouldn't say: That man saw one thing and said he couldn't see another (=εἴ μὲν εἶδεν εἰ δ' οὐ), ἀλλ' εἰ ἐτίνου γένοιτο, but if it came into his head he hastened to attempt even gods: and whoever has seen him or his works without..."—80. μεῖνως.—92. [ψ.]αυτά.

V. 41. For ΟΔΗ read ΘΔΗ. θλή occurs ii. 83, θλῆται iii. 44. So vii. 6, κόπτε, Πιστέ, τὸ ρύγχος αὐτοῦ.—77. δ [χρ]ῆν?

VI. 1. The MS. should be read thus:

θὲς  
κάθησο, Μητροῦ. τῇ γυναικὶ δὸς δίφρον  
ἀνασταθῆσα πάτα...

"Sit down, Metro. (To servant) Wake up and give the lady a chair." θὲς is a variant for δὸς. 12-15 Metro speaks: ἀλλ' οὐ νεκεν πρός σ' ήλθον — K. (to servants) "Away!..." A secret is going to be told.—23. γλυκίας (παῖδες δηλοντί).—26. "And told her to let no one know."—45. MS. right: ή τί έστι τὰ ἀβρά σοι ταῦτα;—ri άβρίνει;—46. ἐν εὐχομαι, as MS.—47. τι μοι εἴδει; (?)—48. Metro speaks from κοιτος to 56 προσηκοντιν.

65. ἀλλ' ἔργ' ὁκοὶ ἔστ' ἔργα: τῆς Ἀθηναῖς αὐτῆς ὅραν τὰς χεῖρας, οὐκὶ Κέρδων δόξεις [δὲν εἴπον] δύο γὰρ ήλθ' ἔχων... χεῖρας—handiwork.—71. "But their softness is sleep itself," like the famous phrase in Theoc. xv. 125, μαλακώτεροι ὑπνοι. The text is certain, though Dr. Rutherford indicates doubt.—80. έδει γάρ: ἀλλὰ καὶρὸν οὐ πρέποντ' εἶναι; or ἀλλὰ κ. εὐ πρέποντ' εἶναι.—99. τὸ [μέ]λι.

VII. Κέρδων is interesting as the name of a shoemaker. Cf. Martial, iii. 16, 59, 99.

52. ἔστ' ἀν [ικανῶς] πεισθῆτε [τίς λέγει ψευδέα

Κέρδωνα; τὰς μ[ορφὰς γὰρ] οὐκ εἴδει πάτα

(or μὴ λέγε ψ.)—74. Stet 'Ερμῆ τε?—88. τάχ οὐτι τὰς [η]σίστων.

124. γυναῖκες, ἣν ἔχητε χήτερων χρείνη, η σαμβαλάσκων η ἀ κατ' οἰκίην ἔλκειν εἴθισθε, την μοι [ ] ὠδε [δεῖ] πέμπειν (δεὶ R.). Mr. Kenyon gives την μοι δουλῆν, but since Dr. Rutherford prints την μοι, I infer that δουλ is not certainly legible. What are they to send? A message or order? A fitting word in that sense will hardly be found. Or a pattern? μόρφωσιν, μέτρησιν, μίμησιν are all unsatisfactory. I suggest that την μολυβδον should be read. Hippocrates περὶ ἄρθρων, vol. iii. p. 132, Ermerins (p. 827 Foes.), speaks of a leader sole for surgical purposes: ιχνος ο τι χρη ποιεσθαι η δέρματος μη ἄγαν στληρον, η μολύβδινον, ... and ib. (p. 828 Foes.), ὑπόδημάτον τι ποιεσθαι μολύβδινον, ἔξωθεν της ἐπιδέσιος ἐπιδεμένον, οὖν αἱ Χαῖα κρηπτές δύθμοι ἔχον. It is not, perhaps, too fanciful to suppose that μολυβδος may here mean a leaden sole, whether this was used for walking, like the Chian κρηπτης, or merely as a pattern for the shoemaker. (Aristotle, 'Eth. N., v. 14, p. 1137b, 30, mentions flexible leaden rule for measuring curved mouldings: ὥστε κοι της Λεοβίας οικοδομῆς ὁ μολύβδινος κανόν, πρὸς γὰρ τὸ σχῆμα της λίθου μετακινεῖται καὶ οὐ μενει ὁ κανων,...)

WALTER HEADLAM.

## 'THE BOOK OF SINDIBÁD.'

I.

MUCH has been written—especially by German, French, and Italian scholars—on the source, or sources, of the celebrated story-book, the Western form of which is commonly known under the title of 'The Seven Wise Masters.' Benfey, Gödeke, Köhler, Nöldeke, Liebrecht, Cassel, Deslongchamps, Paulin and Gaston Paris, Mussafia, Comparetti, and many other distinguished men have bestowed a vast amount of learned labour in investigating the history of both the Asiatic and the European versions. M. Paulin Paris, in his 'Étude sur les différents Textes, Imprimés et Manuscrits, du Roman des Sept Sages' (Première Partie), has conclusively shown that the tale of the Seven Wise Masters was brought to Europe orally, and not in any written version, by minstrels returned from Syria during Crusading times, and hence its great divergence from the several Eastern texts. To Prof. D. Comparetti belongs the honour of having ascertained the date of the Greek text, entitled 'Syntipas' (evidently a corruption of Sindibád), which is avowedly a translation from the Syriac, and which he has shown was written during the last decade of the eleventh century. According to the preface of Andreopoulos, the Greek translator, the Syriac version was made from "the work of Mousos [i.e., Musa] the Persian," regarding whom nothing is known; but there can be little doubt that his work was written in Arabic, from the Pahlavi, the ancient language of Persia, as was also the Arabic version of 'Kalla wa Dinnā,' generally known in Europe as the fables of Pilpay, or Bidpāi. That the Arabic text was extant in the thirteenth century is proved by the existence of an old Castilian version made from the Arabic in 1253: 'Libro de los Engannos et los Asayamientos de las Mugeres' ('Book of the Deceits and Tricks of Women'). About the same period the work was rendered into Hebrew, under the title of 'Mischle Sendebar' ('Parables of Sendebar,' another corruption of Sindibád), from the Arabic or the Syriac, most probably the Arabic. A unique, but unfortunately imperfect MS. of the Syriac text, the source of the Greek version, was discovered by Dr. Rödiger, and published, with a German translation, by Dr. Baethgen, in 1879.\* These four texts, Syriac, Greek, Spanish, and Hebrew, correspond in all essentials, and they must have had a common origin, namely, the Arabic version, from the Pahlavi, which is now lost—unless, indeed, there be a copy among the priceless Arabic MSS. preserved in the Escorial. There is a comparatively modern version, styled 'The Malice of Women,' and also 'The Story of the King, the Damsel, the Boy, and his Tutor,' incorporated with the 'Arabian Nights,' which is of little or no value as regards the history of the ancient Indian story-book. The same old Arabic text was the progenitor of several Persian versions, in prose and in verse—one by the poet Azraki, which is lost; one in prose by Daká'iki, of which nothing whatever has been ascertained. According to Dawlat Sháh, and also the 'Barhán-i-Káti,' the famous poet Azraki (who died at Herat A.D. 1132) composed the tale of 'Sindibád' in Persian verse, but all that appears to have survived of his poem is a couplet, cited in the Jéhangír dictionary: "Whoever sees, O King, the counsels of Sindibád well knows that therein the poet's art is difficult." Hái Khalifa and the 'Haft Iklám' mention the prose version by Shams ed-Dín Muhammed Daká'iki, a poet of Merv, but give no particulars regarding it. This author can hardly be identified with Firday's contemporary and poetic father, who adopted the same *takhallus*, or pen-name, and was named Abú Mansúr Muhammed bin Muham-

med bin Ahmed Daká'iki, of Túz. There is another version in prose, by Es-Samarkandí, and yet another in verse, by an unknown author. And this brings me to the main subject of the present paper, which I venture to think will prove interesting to many, not only in this country and across the Atlantic, but also to those continental scholars who have made a special study of the Sindibád cycle.

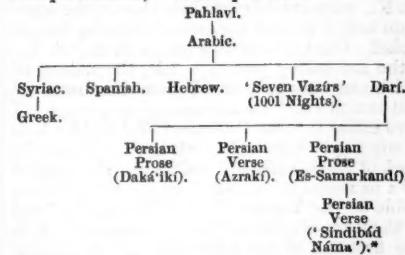
The anonymous Persian poetical version, entitled 'Sindibád Náma,' or 'Book of Sindibád' (hereafter called the 'S. N.'), is known from a unique and sadly mutilated illuminated MS. preserved in the Library of the India Office (No. 3214). It was composed, as we learn from the preface, in the year 1374–5 (A.H. 776), and Prof. Forbes Falconer published an analytical account of it in the *Asiatic Journal*, vols. xxxv. and xxxvi., 1841. Falconer's epitome, with ten tales omitted by him, is included in "The Book of Sindibád; or, the Story of the King, his Son, the Damsel, and the Seven Vazirs. From the Persian and Arabic. With Introduction, Notes, and Appendix. By W. A. Clouston. Privately Printed, 1884." (The impression was limited to 350 copies, of which 50 were on large paper; but the work may be consulted at most of the important university and public libraries.) The appendix includes, besides analogues of the tales from various sources, abstracts of an old English text of the 'Seven Wise Masters,' and of the Latin version, 'Dolopathos.' This unique MS. of the 'S. N.' has evidently been rebound, probably in India, where the book seems to have been written; and it has many deficiencies and frequent displacements of the leaves or sheets. The author informs us in his preface that he obtained the substance of his work from "a Persian of Arabian descent," which is all we learn from him regarding the text he followed. But it is now my pleasing task to indicate the source of the poem for the first time conclusively.

In my introduction to the 'Book of Sindibád,' I point out that, with the exceptions of the four introductory tales and two others in the conclusion, which are peculiar to the 'S. N.' and another version, the Persian poem corresponds generally with the Greek and the Syriac texts. There is a lacuna in the MS. where the damsel should relate her fourth tale, and in the conclusion are serious gaps, where in the Greek version we have two tales. (The Syriac MS. breaks off at the beginning of the fourth story told by the prince, but there is every reason to believe that it had the two concluding tales.) Although both the Syriac and the Greek texts do not give the damsel a story between the recitals of the sixth and the seventh vazirs, I did not consider this as any reason why she should have been deprived of one of her stories in the 'S. N.', and we shall presently see that she was not so deprived; we must, therefore, I think, regard the Syriac and Greek texts as imperfect in this respect. The design of the work is clearly that each of the seven vazirs should relate two tales before the king in illustration of the depravity and craft of women, and that the damsel should attempt to counteract the effect of the recitals of each vazir by relating to the king at night a tale showing the wickedness of men. Why, then, should we find her deprived of her full share of recitals, unless one of them had somehow dropped out of the Syriac text before it fell into the hands of the Greek translator?

And now with regard to the two concluding tales in the Greek text. One of these is told by the damsel, when brought forward for punishment, in answer to the suggestions of the courtiers that she should have her lying tongue cut out: the story is of a Fox that preferred mutilation to death. Only the first page of the corresponding part of the 'S. N.' remains, including the heading, "End of the Affair of the Damsel," &c., and at the foot of this page

we read: "She wept over her plight, and said, 'I have no choice therein; not once, but a hundred times before, have I done it. Order that they tear out my lily tongue, if thy slave [i.e., herself] has been free and bold.'" In the appendix of my book, after giving a translation of the story of the Fox from 'Syntipas,' I remark: "It seems to me very probable that this tale was in the complete MS. of the 'S. N.', since it would naturally follow the damsel's consenting that her tongue should be cut out" (after which there is considerable lacuna). Again, on p. 112 of my book: "The commencement of the next chapter is wanting. Sindibád has been making some remarks on the impossibility of avoiding Destiny." In the appendix I give a translation of the story which occurs at this place in the Greek text; it is related by Syntipas, in reply to the king's inquiry to whom his son's wisdom is due, and shows how a philosopher endeavoured in vain to thwart an evil destiny predicted of his son at birth (short title, for purposes of comparative analysis of the several texts, 'Destiny'). I then observe (pp. 252, 253): "That this tale, or one of a similar tendency, was also in the 'S. N.', is, I think, more than likely, from the circumstance, as stated on p. 112, that where the fragment of the chapter in which it should appear begins, Sindibád has been making some remarks on the impossibility of withstanding the decrees of Destiny, and at this place he proceeds, as in the Greek text, to cite the moral precepts of Faridún."

An account of the Persian prose version, by Es-Samarkandí, was communicated to E. W. Lane by Wm. Morley, and is printed in the appendix to Lane's 'Arabian Nights,' vol. iii. p. 681. The MS. he describes had belonged to the Oriental Translation Fund, or, more probably, to the library of the Asiatic Society, but it cannot now be found. I made bold, however, to say in my book seven years ago that this text was in all likelihood the version followed by the author of the Persian poem, and on that hypothesis I drew up a "genealogical tree" of the Sindibád family, which, with permission, I here reproduce:—



It was not till several years had elapsed that I learned of the existence of a MS. copy of Es-Samarkandí's text from Dr. Rieu's elaborate 'Catalogue of the Persian MSS. in the British Museum,' vol. ii. pp. 748, 749, Or. 255, whence it appears the author's full name was Bahá ed-Dín Muhammed bin 'Alí bin Muhammed bin 'Umar ez-Zahír el-Kátib es-Samarkandí (i.e., he was a native of Samarkand). According to 'Auff, he was for a long time minister to Kiliq Tamghá Khán, to whom his book is dedicated. It was written after A.D. 1157. The work begins with a long exordium in praise of his royal master and patron. In the next section the author gives an account of the work called 'Sindibád.' It had been compiled by the sages of Persia,† and had never been translated

\* I omit the abridged version in Nakshabí's 'Tátf Náma,' which is of small importance—the damsel having no recitals, and only six of the vazirs having stories—unless it be that it shows the existence in Nakshabí's time of the story of 'Old Woman and the She-Dog' as two separate tales, which is also the case in the 'S. N.' and Es-Samarkandí's prose version; they are fused together in the Syriac and Greek texts.

† This, of course, is sheer nonsense, if it does not mean that the Pahlavi work was translated from the Sanskrit. The "sages of Persia" most assuredly did not invent the tale of 'Sindibád.'

until Amír Násir ed-Dín Abú Hámíd Núh bin Mansúr Sámaní ordered Khoja 'Amid Abú'l-Fawaris Kanavarzí (according to Morley, Fatád-zar) to turn it into Persian (*i. e.*, Dari). This was done in the year 539 A.H., says the MS.; but, as Dr. Rieu has observed, the date is obviously wrong, for Núh bin Mansúr reigned A.H. 365-387=A.D. 975-6 till 997. In the preface to the copy described by Morley the date is A.H. 338=A.D. 949, which is wrong the other way. The Dari version was in bare and unadorned language, and had almost fallen into oblivion when Es-Samarkandí undertook to write a new one, "graced with all the elegancies of polite speech," in order to immortalize the name of his sovereign.\*

Dr. Rieu has been so very obliging as to compare the contents of this prose text with the translation of the India Office MS. given in my book, and the result confirms the conjectures I made seven years ago. "The two texts," Dr. Rieu informs me, "agree with regard to the order and general substance of the stories, but differ very considerably in detail," which is just what should be expected when a prose narrative is turned into verse. The lacuna in the 'S. N.' where the damsel's fourth recital should occur (p. 62 of my book), is filled in Es-Samarkandí's text with the tale of the 'Drop of Honey,' which, however, is told by one of the vazirs in the Syriac, Greek, Hebrew, and Spanish versions, and as it differs somewhat from them, Dr. Rieu's abstract of it may as well be given here:—

A hunter finds honey in the fissure of a rock, fills a jar with it, and takes it to a grocer. While it is being weighed a drop falls to the ground and is licked up by the grocer's weasel.† Thereupon the huntsman's dog rushes on the weasel and kills it. The grocer throws a stone at the dog and kills him. The huntsman draws his sword and strikes off an arm of the grocer, after which he is cut down by the infuriated mob of the bazaar. The governor of the city, informed of the affair, sends to arrest the murderers, when the crowd resist; troops have to be called out; the citizens mix in the fight, which lasts three days and three nights, with the result that seventy thousand men are slain.

As this tale does not occur elsewhere in the 'S. N.' we may fairly conclude that in the complete text it formed the damsel's missing fourth recital. What follows this lacuna in the 'S. N.' is the concluding part of a tale, the nature of which can only be guessed from the fragment that remains and the accompanying picture. I have called it 'The Pretended Widow,' for lack of any better title. This tale is absent from the work of Es-Samarkandí, and its place is supplied by a nauseous story, called in my Comparative Table of the Eastern Texts 'The Loaves,' and in Comparetti's Table 'The Connoisseur.' It is the first tale of the fifth vazir, and is entitled 'Tale of the Dainty Merchant and the Slave-Girl':—

There was a merchant extremely dainty in his eating and drinking, and always in search of delicacies. Having noticed in the bazaar a slave-girl who sold sweet bread, he bought some, and found it so nice that he continued sending for a supply every day. One day the girl was not to be found. He sent in search of her, and, having discovered her abode, went to ask why she had left off. With much reluctance the girl offered the following explanation: Her master had a cancer in his leg. By the doctor's advice a mixture of fine flour and honey was applied to the wound, and, lest fair food should be wasted, she added some butter to the used poultices and made them into cakes. Now that her

\* Es-Samarkandí is altogether in error when he says that the 'Book of Sindibád' remained in the Pahlavi (for such is the meaning of "had never been translated") till the time of Núh bin Mausír, in the tenth century. El-Yak'íbí, who wrote about A.D. 880, speaks of the book, which was, almost certainly, known to him in an Arabic form; and the famous Arabian historian El-Mas'ídí, whose great work, 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems,' was written about A.D. 943, or thirty years before Núh bin Mansúr began to reign, also mentions, as a book well known in his day, 'The Story of the Seven Vazirs, the Preceptor, the Boy, and the Wife of the King.' The first Persian translation must have been made from the Arabic, not from the Pahlavi, which had doubtless long been lost.

† It is not unusual in the East—more especially in India—for pet weasels to be kept in houses to destroy snakes, as we keep cats for killing mice.

master was healed the supply was stopped. On hearing this the dainty merchant turned sick, repented his asking too late, fell ill, and died.

This nasty story also occurs in the Syriac, Greek, and other Eastern versions, and the author of the 'S. N.' did well to substitute a less objectionable tale. As in the Greek text, the damsel, when brought up for judgment, relates the story of the Fox, and is followed by Sindibád the sage, who tells the story of 'Destiny'; or, the Philosopher's Son' (as I have entitled it) it is called 'The Vazir of the King of Kashmír and his Son'); and we need have no doubt whatever that these were also in the 'S. N.' very much to the same purpose as we find them in Es-Samarkandí and the Greek text.

The ultimate fate of the damsel in the 'S. N.' is left in doubt, owing to the want of all but the first page of the chapter in which it was related. In Es-Samarkandí (says Dr. Rieu) the damsel is not put to death. The prince asks the king to spare her life, but to blacken her face, cut off her hair, to place her backwards on an ass, with its tail in her hand, to take her in that sorry condition round the market-place and the city, proclaiming her treachery, and then to drive her out of the kingdom, which is done accordingly.

W. A. CLOUSTON.

#### KEATS'S LETTERS.

British Museum, Sept. 6, 1891.

The reviewer of my edition of Keats's letters in your issue of yesterday gives it to be understood that I have been "enormously indebted to previous editors," and speaks of my book as one "where so little is new, so much reproduced from books we have reviewed already." He even favours your readers with a fancy picture of the manner in which the work was or might have been produced, viz., by "cutting up a copy of Mr. Forman's third and fourth volumes and his supplement, and simply piecing the letters together as directed" by the references in the said supplement. Kindly allow me to state the facts. For the greater part of the volume—*i. e.*, for the entire correspondence with Reynolds and his sisters, except Nos. 6 and 138; with Bailey, Rice, Woodhouse, Taylor, and Hessey, except 40 and 44; for the letters to his brothers, except Nos. 7 and 25; to Tom Keats, except 59 and 61; and for those to George and Georgiana Keats, except 116, 131, and a very small part of 80—I have not depended on previous editors at all. The whole of the correspondence above named was either transcribed in full or revised line by line for my edition from the original MS. materials quoted in my preface. Of part of these materials I gave an account in my 'Life of Keats' in Mr. Morley's series, and of the remainder in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August, 1888. They were of my finding, and are in my keeping. From them, almost exclusively, Mr. Forman has derived what your reviewer truly calls the "considerable and very numerous additions" to the letters as printed in his first edition, which he has given as a supplement to his second. But my book had been prepared and sent to press before Mr. Forman had read the MSS. in question at all. Want of health and leisure unluckily prevented my bringing it out until this spring, though it was printed, all except the preface, early in 1889. Later in that year Mr. Forman, to whom I gave the right of using my MS. material for his purpose in return for that of using the letters to Fanny Keats for mine, came by my invitation and copied what he wanted at my house. He published his new edition and supplement promptly afterwards. I find no fault with him on that account: he states clearly whence the greater part of the new matter was derived: and the farther courtesy of waiting until my own book should have appeared I had not asked of him. But the priority, except in

the accident of publication, is mine, not his—a circumstance only worth mentioning because it has pleased your reviewer to suggest an account of the matter which is quite at variance with the facts.

SIDNEY COLVIN.

\* \* We are sorry to have hurt Mr. Colvin's feelings, but we fail to see that there is much at dispute between ourselves and him. The identity of material was the point on which we dwelt, and priority of publication is a matter of which we could not do otherwise than take account.

#### Literary Gossip.

MR. FROUDE's new book on 'The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon' gives "the story as told by the Imperial ambassadors resident at the Court of Henry VIII. *in usum laicorum.*" It is intended, he says, to serve as a supplementary volume to his 'History of England.' Messrs. Longman will bring it out on the 15th of next month.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD has nearly completed a new story which he is writing for Messrs. Macmillan & Co. We understand that the novel will first appear serially in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

MR. ARCH. GROVE a few months ago purchased two hitherto unpublished MSS. of Carlyle's, which had been given by him to a former secretary, and which are believed to be genuine. The one is an unfinished novel or story, the characters in which can mostly be recognized as contemporaries or acquaintances of Carlyle's; the other is a short account of an 'Excursion to Paris' in 1851. The latter paper will be published in the *New Review* for October and November, and the novel later on.

MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD will shortly publish through Mr. Edward Arnold a volume of stories in letters. It will include some which have already appeared anonymously in the *Fortnightly Review*, *Temple Bar*, &c., and will be called 'Letters of a Worldly Woman.'

THE Hon. John Collier is painting a portrait of the Bishop of Worcester for Corpus College, Cambridge. It is a full-length portrait of the bishop wearing his episcopal robes.

THE first instalment of a new story by Mr. W. D. Howells, entitled 'The Quality of Mercy,' will appear next month in a "syndicate" of English and American newspapers. This is the first time that Mr. Howells's work has been "syndicated."

THE late Dr. Butterton, whose death was announced in the early part of last month, has left in charge of an old pupil, the Rev. J. H. Lupton, surmaster of St. Paul's School, a collection of papers in the nature of an autobiography, for publication either in the *St. John's College Magazine* (with the approval of the editors) or in a separate form. Dr. Butterton was the schoolfellow of Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, and ran a close race with him in the Classical Tripos of 1827. The papers contain several interesting reminiscences of school life at Shrewsbury under Dr. Butler.

THE October number of the *Monthly Packet* will contain the first of the promised series of Coleridgeana, in the shape of an unpublished imaginary conversation between "Nöös" and "Antinous," in which the former expounds the true meaning of

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mysticism. This is the "dialogue" quoted by Coleridge in "Aids to Reflection," with an expression of regret that he had there no space for the whole. It is annotated by the author's grandson, Mr. Ernest Hartle/Coleridge.

MR. SYDNEY WILLIAMS, whose death we recorded last week with regret, was buried on Monday at Norwood, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. He owed his excellent knowledge of German to his being educated at the Johanneum at Hamburg, whither his father—another Sydney, so called after Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, his godfather—had gone in 1818 on being appointed English master at the famous school. Another point in Mr. Williams's early life is that, when he was a clerk at Messrs. Black & Armstrong's, he at one time lodged with Mr. Hogarth, Dickens's father-in-law.

MR. WILLIAMS was twice married, the second time to a sister of Sydney Dobell, who survives him.

ONE of Mr. Williams's ablest measures—and he was an able man of business—was to establish a branch at Edinburgh. Mr. Seton, who had had a practical monopoly of the trade in foreign books in Scotland, had lately died, and Mr. Williams saw his opportunity and founded a branch business, which, thanks to Mr. Wheatley's care, soon took root, and has since grown and prospered like the parent house.

THE friends at Cambridge of "compulsory Greek" have been rallying their forces during the Long Vacation. They held a meeting at Prof. Jebb's house, where they decided that the study of Greek literature would languish if Greek were made a subject optional for the pollman, and they have since issued an appeal to all members of the Senate whom they consider likely to favour their view.

THE death is announced of Dr. Irving, the compiler of "Annals of our Time," "The Book of Eminent Scotsmen," and other works.

THE Library Exhibition will be opened at the Nottingham University College next Tuesday, the 15th inst.

PROF. SALMONÉ, who has lately been travelling in the East, is going to bring out a work on "Muhammadan Dominion, Past and Present." It will be in two parts, the first treating of the character, customs, and folk-lore of the Arab-speaking subjects of Turkey, and the second of the government and condition of the country in the past and present.

THE London Booksellers' Society will hold its annual dinner on Thursday, October 1st, at the Holborn Restaurant. Members of the trade, whether belonging to the society or not, are invited to be present on the occasion.

A NEW work of fiction will appear in November, entitled "The Black Cross: a Hypnotic Romance," from the pen of Mr. W. Hamilton Seymour, whose "Golden Pin," published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons some few years ago, was favourably received.

MR. G. A. HENTY in his books for boys has worked up the story of the Nile expedition under the title of "The Dash for

Khartoum." In another, "Held Fast for England," he has utilized the siege of Gibraltar. Both these will be published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, who will introduce this season a new writer for boys, Mr. Robert Leighton, who has written a story of Orkney life, called "The Pilots of Pomona."

MR. HALL CAINE is completing a short serial entitled "St. Bridget's Eve," for Messrs. Tillotson & Son, of Bolton, for publication early next year. The scene is placed in the glen of Ballaglass, Isle of Man.

THE completion of the third and last part of the "Gentleman's Magazine Index: Biographical and Obituary Notices, 1731-1780," is announced by the British Record Society. It will be remembered that the first two parts were published by the Index Society, but the completion of the work, by reason of the union of that society with the British Record Society, has devolved upon the latter.

DR. M. A. STEIN, of Lahore, is making excavations in the ruins of the Bhutes'a temple, situated at the foot of the sacred Mount Haramuk, Kashmir, at an elevation of 7,600 feet. His edition of the "Rájatarangini" from the *codex archetypus* is in type to the end of the fifth *taranga*.

A DISTINGUISHED Hellenist has passed away in the person of Prof. Johannes Classen, sometime Director of the Johanneum at Hamburg, where he was born November 21st, 1805. Classen, who was a pupil of Welcker and Godfrey Hermann, was for some years the tutor of Marcus Niebuhr. Among his other pupils were the two brothers Curtius and the poet Geibel, who dedicated to him his "Clas-sischer Liederbuch." His edition of Thucydides, with German notes for schools, is well known as an excellent piece of work. Much that is valuable is also to be found in his "Beobachtungen über den Homerischen Sprachgebrauch." He wrote the biography of Friedrich Jacobs. Prof. George Voigt, the author of "Die Wiederbelebung des Klassischen Alterthums," also died recently in his sixty-sixth year.

THE eminent Syriac scholar M. Rubens Duval, of Paris, has in the press the history of Edessa from the earliest epoch under the Persian kings up to the conquest of the city by the Arabs. This essay has lately obtained the prize in the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

DR. LEOPOLD COHEN, of the Breslau Library, and Dr. Paul Wendland, of Berlin, are preparing a new and critical edition of Philo's works, based upon new collations of MSS. from which great results have been already obtained. Dr. Cohen, who is now in England, has undertaken the collation of the MSS. in England, France, and Vienna, while Dr. Wendland has performed the same work in Italian libraries.

A FRAGMENT of a Provençal poem on the history of Esther, written in Hebrew characters, will appear in the *Romania* in the original form, with a Provençal transcription by Prof. Paul Meyer. The author of this poem is Israel Caslari, of Avignon (who lived about 1340). The poem is found in a unique MS. belonging to the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. H. Adler.

## SCIENCE

*The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London.*  
By Sidney Young. (Blades, East & Blades.)

SOME of the learning of Mr. Partridge was due to his former calling; "non sum qualis eram," as he said, deprecating his occupation as a barber. Still, the barbers are a learned trade. Master Nicholas of La Mancha had, it is clear, perused many of the books which he and the Licentiate so officiously cast out of the window; and Mr. Sidney Young, one of the assistants of the worshipful Company of Barbers of London, has read more Latin than Mr. Partridge, and has produced a mediæval history more interesting by far than that of Don Belianis, which Master Nicholas praised. The barbers, like other crafts, were at first unincorporate, and Mr. Young has collected from the City records many interesting incidents relating to them, showing how they kept watch and ward at the gates, keeping prisoners in and lepers out, and paying their dues regularly. They existed as a guild in 1308, and in 1381 had a hall in the very parish, St. Olaf, Silver Street, in which their hall is to this day. In the year 1462 Edward IV. granted them a charter of incorporation. It shows that surgery occupied them quite as much as shaving. There had been an unincorporate guild of surgeons, and in 1493 they united for many purposes with the barbers, and Mr. Young gives a facsimile of a sort of diploma granted by them conjointly in 1497 to one Robert Anson. John Smith, "doctour in phesik," had examined the candidate for them in the common hall in "the conyng of surgery," who is therefore "founde abyll and discrete to ocopy & vse the practise of surgery, as well a bowte new woundis, as cansers, fystelis, viceracions & many other discessis & dyuers." In 1540 the barbers and surgeons were formally united by Act of Parliament into one guild, and so continued till 1745, when the union was dissolved, and the surgeons began to be considered aspirants to the dignity of a learned profession. Mr. Young has made an interesting series of extracts from the minute books of the company.

They had, according to Hatton, a museum "containing the skeleton of an ostrich, put up by Dr. Hobbs, 1682, with a busto of King Charles I. Two humane skins on the wood frames, of a man and a woman, in imitation of Adam and Eve, put up in 1645; a mummy skull, given by Mr. Loveday, 1655. The skeleton of Atherton with copper joints (he was executed) given by Mr. Knowles in 1693. The figure of a man dead, where all the muscles appear in due place and proportion, done after the life. The skeletons of Cambry Bess and Country Tom (as they then call them), 1638; and three other skeletons of humane bodies"; and a library of some extent, as the following entry in the accounts shows:—

"Paid for 60 yards of chaine for bookes in the Librayre at 4d. p. yard—11."

The company had a grand barge early in this century, and part of its trappings are still preserved, but in the reign of Elizabeth they were content to hire one called the Greyhound, "belonging to the maydes of honor, for 1l. 12s. 4d.," to go to Westminster in. The company still have some magnificent plate and several fine pictures, and the

history of all these is fully detailed in the 'Annals.'

The company, as every student of Hogarth knows, used to have public dissections in a theatre adjoining their hall, and received grants of the bodies of criminals. More than once these were not dead, as on November 23rd, 1740 :

"This day Wm Duell (who had been indicted at the Old Bayley for a Rape and had received sentence of Death for the same) was carried to Tyburne in order to be executed where having hung some time was cutt down and brought to this Company's Hall in order to be dissected where he had not been five minutes before Life appeared in him & being let blood and other means used for his recovery in less than two hours he sat upright drank some warm wine and look'd often round him and before he was carried back to Newgate which was about Twelve o'the Clock at Night he severall times pronounced distinctly the word DONT when anybody touched him though was thought to be mostly insensible of anything but paine which in a great measure he endured by his most violent screamings & was often in strong convulsions in his bowells which he then exprest by applying his hands to those parts. The Sheriffs having ordered him back to Newgate he was carried out in a blankett putt into a Coach & was seemingly much composed & quiet not making any manner of noise wherein 3 or 4 days time he recovered sufficient to converse & eat & drink very freely but never could give any reasonable account of what had passed. He afterwards obtained a reprieve in order to be transported for life which he was accordingly in the 16th year of his age."

The drawings throughout the book are made by Mr. Austin T. Young and are excellent. The whole work is the labour of many years, and is a contribution of the highest value to the history of London and of surgery, and is one of the most interesting accounts of a City company which has yet been published.

#### BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

*The Flora of Warwickshire.* By James E. Bagnall. (Gurney & Jackson.)—This is a county flora of the approved modern type, carefully and conscientiously drawn up. Its author's pains-taking care and patience are well exemplified in the myriad details of which such a work is necessarily made up. It differs from most works of the kind in that it includes not only the flowering plants proper, but also the mosses and the higher groups of fungi. Great attention has been bestowed on the correction of the press, and the author is careful to exonerate the printer from all blame in reference to the very short list of additions and corrections. Indeed, the printer is well entitled to a word of praise for his share in the work. The botany of the county is not exciting in itself, but it is invested with very special interest for most Englishmen by the fact that one William Shakespeare botanized therein, and told us of "midnight mushrooms"; of "a bank whereon the wild thyme blows, where oxlips and the nodding violet grows"; of "a vagabond flag upon the stream"; of "hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs," and many a "fresh and fragrant flower." These find no place in Mr. Bagnall's enumeration, though it is a wonder how he constrained himself to omit them. A feature in this and other floras nowadays is the indication of the earliest work in which each particular species is mentioned. We turn to Primrose in Mr. Bagnall's book, and we find, "First record, Bree in Midland Flora, 1821!" while the "cinque-spotted" cowslips were not, it appears, botanically recorded in Warwickshire before 1858, and the oxlip as such is not mentioned at all! It is true that Shakespeare did

not in any technical sense write contributions to a flora of Warwickshire, as his contemporary Gerard might have done, but who is there that has the most elementary acquaintance with wild flowers that cannot, from a perusal of his pages, form an accurate picture of the salient features of the flora of the Avon valley? Surely if the plan of Mr. Bagnall's book did not permit of the intercalation of the plants mentioned by the great dramatist in strict scientific sequence (which might be considered anomalous), some reference should have been made in the preface, in the notes, or appendix, at least to the fact that the "first record" of many a species as a Warwickshire native was in reality made in the plays of Shakespeare.

*The Trees of North-Eastern America.* By Charles S. Newhall. (Putnam's Sons.)

"C—, if you and I were to meet a man on the street and ask him his name, he could tell us. I wish a tree could do as much.....'Get a book that will help you.' 'I cannot find such a book. I can find no book which in simple fashion will so describe the tree from its foliage and bark and style that I can recognize it.' 'Then I will make one for you.' In the work before us we have the fulfilment of the above promise. We cannot say that the descriptions are any more recognizable than those in botanical works generally, or in those of Asa Gray in particular; but, at any rate, they are carefully done, and they have the great advantage of being accompanied by outline illustrations of the leaves which are generally characteristic, though the tyro, for whom this book is mainly intended, must needs bear in mind that the forms of the leaves often differ very greatly even on the same tree. Dr. Britton's introductory note, which is thought worthy of special mention on the title-page, consists of seven lines which may have been agreeable to the author, but which have no public significance. The book is well adapted for its purpose.

*Commercial Botany of the Nineteenth Century.* By John R. Jackson, A.L.S. (Cassell & Co.)

—There is room for a really good book on the products derived from the vegetable kingdom other than those of a purely decorative character. Mr. Jackson is probably the best man in the country to undertake such a work, as he has all the resources of Kew at his command, and has, as it were, grown up with the unrivalled museum, of which he has long been the curator. From what we have said it may be inferred that the book before us does not, in our opinion, adequately supply the need that exists. Publishers may very fairly ask for evidence of the need, for they will hardly be likely to undertake the risk of publication without a reasonable chance of a fair return. The need is shown in two ways—by the vast development that has taken place of late years in the cultivation and development of vegetable products, such as tea in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, chinchona in Sikkim and elsewhere, and rubber-yielding plants in various countries; and, secondly, by the strenuous efforts now being made to develop the resources of our colonies by fostering the growth of various industries, individually of small moment, but of great importance in the aggregate. The disasters which have overtaken the coffee-planters in Ceylon from the inroads of a parasitic fungus, or which have befallen the sugar-planters in the West India islands from fiscal changes, have not been unmixed evils, since they have compelled the cultivators to look about for other sources of revenue, and obliged them to turn to account the resources which lie ready to their hands, or which are more or less readily available. In both cases, whether we regard the culture of products on a large scale, or the development of so-called minor industries, sound information is needed. At present this exists scattered throughout technical botanical treatises, or dispersed in the pages of ephemeral journals. Mr. Jackson's work professes to

deal only with the "commercial botany of the nineteenth century," and hence we have no right to expect from him any lengthened account of products known previously to that epoch; but the limitation ought not to be very exclusive, seeing that in the author's own words "it is quite within the last thirty years that anything like real or general attention has been directed to the subject." As an illustration we may mention the vast strides made in the rubber industry from the time that small cubes, at a cost of three shillings each, were noted as constituting "a new and important discovery for wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil," to the present time, when millions of pounds are imported, and civilization would be brought almost to a standstill if by any contingency the supply were to fail. Mr. Jackson gives a slight sketch of the progress of the industry, indicating the names of the plants supplying the product, and of the countries whence our supplies are obtained; but he gives no information as to what the several plants are like, no particulars by which the reader may glean the differences between one kind of rubber and another, and few or no indications as to the varying chemical and physical characters of the substances he mentions. To do all this would, however, clearly necessitate a much larger book than the modest one now before us. This we trust may be considered only as the precursor of a more complete work—similar, for instance, to Mr. Maiden's 'Useful Native Plants of Australia,' and for the production of which Mr. Jackson has such excellent opportunities.

*Landscape Gardening.* By Samuel Parsons, jun. (Putnam's Sons.)—The primary requirement in all gardens is space—space to secure fresh air and allow of exercise and recreation. This postulate being granted, we can then consider how to deal with it. Obviously this must depend upon the extent of the area that is available, the amount of money that can be expended upon it, the conditions under which it is placed, its surface and surroundings, and, last not least, upon the taste and fancy of the owner. What, moreover, is suitable under some circumstances is inappropriate under others. All this sounds very like a series of truisms, but in daily practice the truth is violated constantly, whilst in the writings of those whose aim is to act as public instructors fierce tirades and mocking sneers are directed against particular styles of landscape gardening or special modes of garden decoration. Thus it has become the fashion to decry the "bedding-out" system and to exalt the herbaceous border. But the proper massing of colour in suitable situations is not in itself objectionable. It is the excessive use of this mode of ornamentation and its employment in inappropriate localities that are to be condemned. A garden should be pleasant to the eye, restful to the spirit, and satisfying to the intellect. The success of a gardener is in proportion to the degree in which he contrives to satisfy these requisitions. Consistently with this there is abundant room for the gratification of personal tastes and predilections. In some gardens the artistic instinct provides undulating surfaces, well-disposed masses of vegetation to mark the sense of space and distance, and provide endless gradations of light and shade. In others colour is made the predominant feature. The gardener employs trees and shrubs with variously coloured foliage and flowers of all hues exactly as an artist uses his pigments. These are gardens in which the plants exist for the sake of the garden; but there is another class of gardens in which the plants themselves form the chief consideration, and the garden is valued mainly in proportion to the degree in which it serves to shelter plants of special beauty or particular interest. Such a garden may not have the picturesque charm of those in which form and colour are the chief objects of consideration, but, on the other hand, it offers

more attraction to the genuine plant-lover, much in the same way that the pictures in a gallery are more engrossing than the building that enshrines them. The volume before us deals more or less with all the points just alluded to, although, as the author himself admits, in a desultory fashion. It supplies valuable practical hints as to the application of fundamental principles to varying circumstances, and evinces a large acquaintance with the resources at the disposal of the landscape gardener in the way of trees, shrubs, and flowers. These are matters in which many landscape gardeners, so called, fail. Their acquaintance with the materials of their art is often confined within very narrow limits. Again, when, as often happens, the choice is left to the nurseryman, it is easy to imagine the result. The dealer naturally supplies what is most convenient and profitable to himself, with only a partial reference to the actual requirements of the case. A perusal of Mr. Parsons's work will enable the reader to avoid these errors, and furnish him with many excellent suggestions. The last sentence in the book indicates the true gardener. We cite it in illustration of the spirit that pervades the book: "Certainly.....sympathy.....is not wasted on plants, which should be treated as sensitive children that need to be deeply influenced in the best way by sympathetic personal comprehension and care." The book is well got up, prettily illustrated, with a few old staggers in the way of woodcuts, but with many new ones, which not only tell their story well, but are effective as works of art. There is a sufficient index, and the binding, though inexpensive, is elegant and tasteful.

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE present harvest moon is a particularly bright one, because the moon will be in perigee (early on the morning of Friday next, the 18th inst.) within two hours of the time of her being full.

Encke's comet is now in the constellation Cancer, and will shortly pass into Leo; on the 26th inst. it will be about  $7^{\circ}$  due north of the star Regulus. It will not be in perihelion until the 18th of October, but will be nearest the earth on the 20th inst. In consequence of its continuous southerly motion the best time for seeing it in Europe will be the end of this month and the beginning of next. But it appears to be very faint at this return, and hitherto no observations of it have been published excepting those made by Mr. Barnard with the great 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory.

Wolf's comet is also moving to the south, though not so rapidly as Encke's. It is now easily visible in a moderate-sized telescope, and will pass about  $2^{\circ}$  to the south of  $\epsilon$  Tauri on the 27th inst., and  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to the south of Aldebaran on the 3rd prox.

Two additional small planets have been discovered: No. 313 by M. Charlois at Nice on the night of the 28th ult., and No. 314 by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on that of the 30th.

## THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co.'s announcements for the coming season include 'The Pioneers of Science,' by Prof. Oliver Lodge,—a translation of M. Amédée Guillemin's treatise on 'Electricity and Magnetism,' by Prof. S. P. Thompson,—a new and uniform edition of Dr. A. R. Wallace's works, beginning with 'Island Life,'—the third volume of Prof. Schorlemmer and Sir H. E. Roscoe's 'Treatise on Inorganic and Organic Chemistry,'—'Text-Book of Comparative Anatomy,' by Prof. Lang, of Zurich, translated by Mr. H. M. Bernard and Mrs. Bernard, with preface by Prof. Haekel,—'Materials for the Study of Variation in Animals': Part I. 'Discontinuous Variation,' by Mr. William Bateson,—'Ligation of Continuity,' by Mr. C. A. Ballance and Dr. W.

Edmunds,—'The Dietetic Value of Bread,' by Mr. John Goodfellow,—'On Colour Blindness,' by Mr. Thomas H. Bickerton ('Nature Series'),—'The Geography of the British Colonies': 'Canada,' by Mr. G. Dawson; 'Australia and New Zealand,' by Mr. A. Sutherland,—'The Algebra of Co-Planar Vectors and Trigonometry,' by Dr. R. B. Hayward,—'The Elements of Trigonometry,' by Mr. Rawdon Levett and Mr. A. F. Davison,—'Progressive Mathematical Exercises for Home Work,' in two parts, by Mr. A. T. Richardson,—'The Geometry of the Circle,' by Mr. W. J. McClelland, M.A.—'Mechanics for Beginners,' by the Rev. J. B. Lock,—Part II. of 'A Graduated Course of Natural Science for Elementary and Technical Schools and Colleges,' by Mr. B. Loewy,—a translation of Dr. Hempel's 'Methods of Gas Analysis,' by Dr. L. M. Dennis,—and 'Nature's Story-Books': I. 'Sunshine,' by Miss Amy Johnson.

Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s announcements include two volumes of their 'Agricultural Series,' edited by Prof. Wrightson: 'Crops,' by the editor; and 'Soils and Manures,' by Dr. J. M. H. Munro,—'The Year-Book of Treatment for 1892,'—and 'A Manual of Operative Surgery,' by Mr. Frederick Treves.

The Clarendon Press will publish 'Mathematical Papers of the late Prof. Henry J. S. Smith,' with portrait and memoir,—'Plane Trigonometry without Imaginaries,' by Mr. R. C. J. Nixon,—'A Manual of Crystallography,' by Mr. Story-Maskelyne,—'Elementary Mechanics,' by Mr. A. L. Selby,—and Vol. II. of Prof. Weismann's 'Lectures on Heredity,' edited by Mr. Poulton.

## SCIENCE Gossip.

BEFORE leaving, the other day, for Chicago, Sir H. T. Wood read the proof-sheets of an elementary little book upon 'Light,' which is to form one of Messrs. Whittaker's 'Library of Popular Science.' It includes chapters on 'Spectrum Analysis,' 'Double Refraction,' 'Optical Instruments,' 'Chemical Effects of Light,' &c.

We hear that the admirable notice of the late Mr. Tuffen West published in the last number of the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society* is from the pen of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.

## FINE ARTS

*The Church Bells of Suffolk: a Chronicle in Nine Chapters.* By J. J. Raven. Illustrated. (Jarrold & Sons.)

ALTHOUGH Dr. Raven says this is the latest contribution to English campanology, or rather bell history, we trust it is by no means the last. There is probably no archaeological subject so troublesome to investigate; but, on the other hand, it is probably the easiest of all to write about, and in this branch of archaeology there is plenty of room for additional workers. What Northern antiquaries are about it is hard to say; they seem to neglect campanology, and yet the bell at Cloughton, Lancashire, is the patriarch of British bells.

Dr. Raven assumes that the practice of casting bells of the size of those that now hang in our towers came from the East, and probably reached England about the sixth century. He says, "The absence of any traces of such things in the Roman period precludes a much earlier date"; but surely this is not sufficient, while it is easy to conceive the presence of many things in this island during that period of which no traces

have yet been discovered. Our author refers to indications of the use of bells during the Saxon period, but has failed to notice that conspicuous instance we lately mentioned in reviewing another bell book—that St. Begga, a nun at Hackness, had, by means of a bell at Whitby, notice of the death of St. Hilda, a great event in the history of her order. We think this is the earliest record of the use of bells of a considerable size. As Whitby was not then the most advanced place in Saxon Britain, it is more than probable other convents nearer the Continent were even better furnished than St. Hilda's. The nuns in the monastery at Hackness were, it is manifest, much more distressed by the loss they had sustained than surprised by the bell being audible. Indeed, Bede says Begga heard the "well-known sound of the bell" which used to wake and call the sisterhood to prayers when any one of them was taken out of this world. This was in 680 A.D.

Of Suffolk bells Dr. Raven tells us that the round towers at Holy Trinity, Bungay, and at another place in Suffolk, were apparently adapted for the reception of bells. This is doubtful, and cannot be accepted as evidence of the existence of bells in the county before the Conquest. At Bury St. Edmund's the huge Norman tower seems—pace Mr. Gage Rokewood, who said it was not used as a campanile till 1630—to have been designed to hold bells. It is difficult to believe that so large a work was not thus utilized, or, at least, designed to be so used. Of the bigness of the early bells there is no question, although not on that account alone need St. Edmund's stupendous tower have been constructed. Perhaps the earliest record of the use of bells in Suffolk is that given by Jocelyn of Brakelond when he chronicled the ringing of bells within and without the choir ("sonantibus campanis in choro et extra") on the reception of the new Abbot Sampson on Palm Sunday, 1182, when that hungry monarch Henry II. had sworn "By the very Eyes of God!" that he would make the monks of St. Edmund repent if they had chosen one who was unworthy to rule them. They had to stop the bells and the organs in the church before the prior could make himself heard in praying over the abbot.

Dr. Raven has an interesting note on the early methods of bell-casting, and mentions the treatise of Walter of Odyngton, *temp. Henry III.*, in which the *cire perdue* process was mentioned. "Outside the model [*i.e.*, the core] comes the cope," or cover of the mould, says Dr. Raven, who adds, "These models seem to have been made at one time from wax." And he appears to imagine that another process than that of *cire perdue* was at one time employed. It is difficult to understand the whole passage. It is hard to believe that our author has not realized the nature of the *cire perdue* process. Dr. Raven says: "There was an easy method of ornamenting the outer earth, or cope, by laying on the model extra strips of wax in the form of letters, &c., which would leave their impression on the cope." But the *cire perdue* process was in universal use from very remote times, and we are not aware of any other method being employed when one copy only, or cast, was in view. Of course, piece moulds were employed

when any number of bells of the same size were required. But this was not the case in mediæval England at least. Dr. Raven says: "From the use of the word 'cera' [by Walter of Odyngton] for a model, some might be inclined to infer that the bells of that time were cast in moulds formed by wax models, but no such instances are known to exist in England." What other process could have been used is hard to say where the difficulties of transporting heavy weights to great distances and along bad roads necessitated that big bells should be cast, as we know they were, at the feet of the towers in which they were to hang. We even know the quantity of beer that in one instance was given to the lookers-on. Dr. Raven adds: "In castings from wax models the cope is inaccessible." We do not understand this passage, and venture to refer Dr. Raven to the copious details of bell-casting by the *cire perdue* process given by Theophilus the Monk in his wonderful treatise 'De Diversis Artibus,' a work of the eleventh century, which, with an English translation by Mr. Hendrie, Mr. Murray published in 1847. In this work the author bids you, having got a boy to make your mould revolve while you smooth your clay mould or core,—"holding a cloth moistened in water, you will smooth it." We give the rest of the passage in the original, because the translation is, without the context, very obscure indeed:—

"Post haec tollens adipem concide subtiliter in vase atque manibus macera, confixisque duobus equalibus lignis spissitudine qua volueris, super asserem sequalem in medio eorum positum adipem attenuabis, et aquabis cum rotundo ligne, sicut cera superius [that is according to the mode Theophilus had already described for casting organ pipes and censers, on a mould of beat-n. clay covered with wax carefully laid thin], supposita aqua ne adhærebat, statimque ita repente levabis et collocabis super formam, atque calido ferro circumsolidabis."

And so on until you have covered the whole mould or core, when you will shape the wax with sharp instruments; superimpose clay, which carefully dry; place the whole in a hole made in the earth; build a furnace round it; melt out the wax perfectly; heap up your fire; urge your bellows, melting your metal:—

"This work does not demand in this stage slothful, but agile and diligent workmen, lest through neglect of any kind either the mould be broken, or one may hinder or hurt the other, or provoke him to anger, which above all is to be guarded against."

Diligently, nay ardently, you are to put into the appointed pot the materials of your alloy of four parts of copper and one of tin, and melt the whole to a fluid, and "cause it to be poured in hardly" till the mould is filled. Rest then, and be thankful, till the ground outside has become somewhat cool, but you must not let the core become cold before you break it out with hatchets, lest the bell should be cracked; then let the whole cool, remove your outside clay and its iron bands, finish the bell with "sharp hammers" ("malleis acutis incidatur"), and there you are, so to say. Every sculptor remembers Cellini's account of the casting of his 'Perseus,' which, with the counsel of Theophilus, we commend to Dr. Raven.

Dr. Raven has added the name of a belleter to the brief list of such craftsmen in the inscription "Johannes : Godynge : de : Lenne : me : fecit," which exists on the tenor bell at All Saints, Worlington; and it is likely that Master John of Lynn, a bell-founder who, in 1299, paid half a mark to the county subsidy, had something to do with this bell. In 1333 Thomas Belleyttir paid a similar sum in the same town.

"The examination of lettering [on certain bells] will, I think, identify Magister Johannes Riston, at Bexwell, Norfolk, Johannes de Gudine, at Wendling in the same county, and Johannes de Lene, at Worlington [as one person], and the time points to the subsidy payer of 1299 as combining these designations."

So says Dr. Raven, and, doubtless, rightly; but he goes on to say that the old hythe or staith still exists at Worlington, "to which the bell was, no doubt, brought by water, showing that the Lark was navigable six hundred years ago." But the practice of casting large bells in churchyards prevailed till long after the Worlington tenor was founded, and there was no need to carry anything heavier than John Godynge's bell-stamps to Worlington. There was no call for a foundry at King's Lynn. Our author has noticed that the tenor at All Saints, Barnardiston, which is inscribed "Omnes : Sancti : Dei : Orate : pro : nobis," is probably older than any of the known works of Robert Rider, of London, who made his will in 1386, and who used a cross-stamp similar to that which appears on a little group of bells in Cambridgeshire. We agree with our author in thinking the fine Lombardic letters of the Barnardiston tenor to be a good deal earlier than R. Rider's time. On the tenor at Great Bradley we recognize the time-honoured name of a belleter whom Mr. Stahlschmidt, as we mentioned in reviewing his book on London bells, restored to renown; it is inscribed "Ricard : de Wymbis : me fecit," and dates from very early in the fourteenth century. Five of this Richard's bells remain, and their wide dispersion attests, if anything can, the reputation of this worthy. They are (1) at Great Bradley, Suffolk; (2) at Goring, Oxon, which has a Norman French inscription asking prayers for Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, without mention of his soul, from which, says Dr. Raven, "we may infer that the date is earlier than 1291," when this prelate died (the suggestion is, we think, hazardous); (3) at Burham, Kent; (4) at Rawreth, Essex; and (5) at Borechurch. Besides this Richard, Michael, Ralph, and Walter bore the same surname, De Wymbish.

Dr. Raven bestows great attention on the long succession of belleters whose works remain in Suffolk. He agrees with Mr. Stahlschmidt in supposing all the bells signed "William founder," with an obvious rebus of two birds, to be due to William Dawe, who may have been that William the founder who, in 1385, was employed to cast guns for Dover Castle, and who supplied 12 guns, 100 stone shot, 100 lb. of powder, and other things at the price of 97l. 10s. This looks very like a job.

Not a few of these notes on the belleters of Suffolk are ingenious and attest the industry and acumen of the inquirer. This

is especially the case with regard to the queer signature of Henry Jordan, who seems to have been a fishmonger as well as a belleter, and one of whose bequests is still paid by the Fishmongers' Company of London to the Founders' Company, for the benefit of "twenty of the poorest people of the Craft of Founders of London, to every one of them eight pence (s"me), thirtene schyllings and foure pence." The funds still come from lands in Billiter Street, E.C., and St. Bride's "on the Water of the Flete." Certain *obits* of Henry Jordan are very curious indeed. He seems to have had a scapegrace of a son, another Henry, who professed as a monk at Hurley-on-the-Thames, and appears to have had a corody in that house, and to have been rather sharply dealt with by the prior and brethren.

Dr. Raven concludes his book with a long and valuable catalogue of inscriptions on the church bells of his beloved and "sely" county. The invocations are of the usual kind, and, naturally, St. Gabriel has frequent honour in bell dedications; but the Virgin and the Magdalen are more often distinguished in the church towers of the county than any other holy personages. Now and then, as at Barnby, we read, "In multis Annis Resonet Campa Joh'is," or elsewhere, frequently, "Sum: Rosa: pulsata: mondi: Maria: Vocata"; but these, or the like with other holy names, are all the inscriptions having anything like poetry or pathos in them. Other counties than Suffolk abound in inscriptions of this nature, and some include couplets in which the authors strove to emulate in words the mellifluous or resonant harmonies of the bells which bear these often touching phrases.

No bell-lover ought to be ungrateful to Dr. Raven. Unlike nearly all the books that have appeared of late years on campanology, his volume does not contain a section on bell-ringing customs at large, but chapter v. contains a few curious details of this kind. Two instances, at Southwold and Blythburgh, still exist of "Jacks o' th' Clock," or bell-ringing effigies, once so common that Shakspeare put into the mouth of Richard II. the bitter phrase:—

My time  
Runs posting on to Bolingbroke's proud joy,  
While I stand fooling here, his Jack o' th' Clock.

*Catalogue of Oriental Coins (Non - Indian Series) in the British Museum.* — Vols. IX. and X. *Additions.* — The first volume of this admirable catalogue was published in 1875, and the eighth, describing the coinage of the Turks, in 1889. During this interval the national collection has been very largely increased, and the Trustees have wisely decided to issue these two additional volumes, containing descriptions of all the acquisitions made since 1875. In the completeness of its Oriental Catalogues the British Museum now stands alone among the museums of Europe. Even where collections have been well catalogued, as in the case of Jena, Dresden, Stockholm, and various Russian cabinets, there is no published account of recent acquisitions; and the great museums of Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, and the Hermitage have produced no catalogues at all. The Bibliothèque Nationale has issued a solitary volume. The British Museum Catalogue is the production of one writer, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole. The great merit of his work has more than once been recognized in the pages of the *Athenæum*,

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and it only now remains for us to congratulate him upon the successful termination of his labours. We should not forget to note that Mr. R. S. Poole, the head of the Coin Department and himself the author of the 'Catalogue of Persian Coins,' has, in order to ensure greater accuracy, collated every specimen in the collection with the corresponding description in the various volumes of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's 'Catalogue.'

#### THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland made over to the Scottish nation their collection of antiquities in the year 1859, since which date it remained in the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, until the beginning of the month of August, 1891. This valuable collection suffered more and more year by year from lack of space whilst lodged at the Royal Institution, and many of its treasures could not be displayed at all; but it has now had admirable quarters assigned to it, which occupy the whole of the spacious east wing of the buildings of the new National Portrait Gallery in Queen Street. The fittings of the three floors of the new museum, which have been provided by a parliamentary grant, are worthy of the building, whilst the collection that has been therein housed through the skill of Dr. Joseph Anderson is at once nationally representative in its diversity and selection, and thoroughly scientific in its careful arrangement. Broadly speaking, the antiquities are divided into three classes: historic on the ground floor, prehistoric on the first floor, while the comparative or foreign objects are on the second floor.

Beginning with the Prehistoric Section, it is to be noted that the manner of arrangement does not always permit of exclusive separation into the usually received ages of stone, bronze, and iron, because particular attention has been paid by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the systematic examination of special localities, and the collections thus obtained have been wisely kept together. From this cause, too, the Prehistoric and Historic divisions occasionally also overlap. The Culbin Sands, on the Moray Firth, have yielded a rich variety of articles, upwards of 15,000 in number, which are arranged together round the west end of the large room on this floor. The search of these sands, extending over many years, has yielded an enormous number of flint implements, flakes and chips, and hammer stones. The flint arrows are of every variety. The peoples of the bronze and iron ages also frequented these sands, leaving behind them stone moulds for bronze axes, fragments of bronze spears, bronze ornaments of the iron age, and enamelled glass beads, probably made upon the spot. Historic relics from the same site are almost as plentiful, and include coins from Alexander III. to Queen Mary, buckles, rings, brooches, pins, and spindle whorls, down to the more modern gun-flints, dirks, and tobacco pipes. There is a similar collection of about 10,000 articles from the Glenluce Sands of Wigtonshire. The islands of Orkney and Shetland fill two cases with varieties of rude stone implements unlike all others elsewhere discovered. When first unearthed about twenty years ago, it was supposed that they were of the paleolithic times, a supposition since abandoned. These implements are mostly of sandstone and club-like in shape. The question of their use has not yet been satisfactorily solved, and this collection of them is quite unique. There are also stone knives from Shetland of a kind not met with elsewhere.

Another remarkable class of stone implements found throughout Scotland, but nowhere else, and represented in this museum by a large and varied collection, is a series of rounded stones, averaging from three to four inches in

diameter. They mostly present a number of projecting knobs, which are often ornamented with patterns characteristic of the iron age. They are supposed to be mace-heads, and were used as weapons. Among the more usual stone implements found in Scotland, and here preserved, may be mentioned a good collection of upwards of four hundred specimens of polished stone axes. The bronze implements, though not so numerous as the stone, are thoroughly representative. The three varieties of the bronze axe—flat, flanged, and socketed—are all represented. The best specimens of fine bronze work are two shields of beaten metal with bosses in the centre; the beauty and ornament of the workmanship make them most desirable examples. Cinerary urns of cremated burials, as well as the very different variety of smaller urns and vessels that accompanied extended or cist interments, are here in great variety. In addition to the large number of urns of the bronze age is a smaller collection of the rare wide-mouthed shallower vessels that pertained to the stone age. The sepulchral pottery forms, on the whole, a remarkably fine collection, and should be carefully studied by experts or students of the like pottery as found in England.

Of the iron age there is one peculiarly interesting small collection, reminding us of the recent similar find of a later Roman date at Silchester, which consists of the stock-in-trade of a smith of the period. It comprises hammers, chisels, and saws of different sizes, a file, and a small anvil. These tools were fished up from the bottom of Carlingwark Loch in a great bronze cauldron, which also contained a variety of scrap-iron, consisting of broken implements and weapons. The Scottish lake-dwellings, so worthily described and illustrated by Dr. Munro in 1883, supply a rich variety of articles of stone, bronze, iron, gold, wood, and bone, whilst the cave-dwellings have also yielded an interesting selection of their contents. From Borens Cave, Kirkcudbrightshire, is a large piece of stalagmitic breccia, which plainly shows how the implements and bones (both human and animal) have been cemented together in one mass by the drip of centuries. An essentially Scotch feature is the collections formed from those unique round towers of dry masonry, enclosing a small court in the centre, which are termed brochs. About three hundred of them have been found in Scotland. Dr. Anderson tersely sums up the evidence to be gained from the broch finds, which include Celtic crosses with ogham inscriptions and dice made from sheep-shanks, by saying, "The whole series of relics indicates a large and industrious household, with intervals of play and some regard for religion."

From the Viking grave-mounds of the northern and western isles of Scotland comes a considerable assortment of swords, spears, and other implements of iron, as well as a variety of personal ornaments of Scandinavian character. Several Viking hoards, the depositors of which perished or lost the clue to the hidden treasure, have come to light in Scotland, and are worthily deposited in her national museum. A quite recent example of such a hoard, in the isle of Skye, consists of various Anglo-Saxon silver coins, broken Celtic brooches, ingots of silver, and Arabic coins of the early Caliphate. One of these hoards from Orkney includes several immense circular brooches of silver, the pin in one case being actually thirteen inches in length. One of the latest acquisitions of this noble collection is the invaluable Hunterston brooch, which is of exquisite workmanship, and bears an inscription in runes. The celebrated crozier and crozier case of St. Fillan of Glendochart are to be seen on the Prehistoric floor, which seems scarcely the place for an identified, and therefore historic relic. Here, too, is the bell of the same saint, as well as an interesting and unique collection of the bells, both of iron and bronze, of the early Celtic Church in Scotland.

At the entrance end of the large room on the ground floor, which is appropriated to the Historic Section, is a considerable assemblage of early Christian crosses and other memorials, both casts and originals. The earliest, here represented by casts, are those from that district of Wigtonshire first christianized by St. Ninian in the fifth century; these bear simple inscriptions in Roman capitals. The variety of pre-Norman sculptured stones, chiefly of interlaced work mingled with Scriptural or hunting figure subjects, are full of interest and teaching. Here, too, are not a few stones bearing the peculiar symbol of the two circles and broken rod, which is found throughout Scotland, and still eludes all reasonable explanation. If the clue to the meaning is ever found it will surely be within these walls, where such a diversity of examples is brought together. There is an excellent series of Roman altars, chiefly from the south of Scotland, between the walls of Antonine and Hadrian. Among interesting later details in this part of the museum may be mentioned the twelfth century walrus-ivory chessmen found in the island of Lewis, and two carved and inlaid examples of the old Scottish harp. One case is filled with old Highland accoutrements, including circular shields of wood and leather, with nails and bosses of brass. That portion which illustrates domestic and household economy is well stored with examples of the past. There is a curious collection of wooden locks, and a great array of drinking vessels of all sizes and material, chiefly of wood, but also of stone, horn, brass, and silver. Here, too, is the best collection of querns or handmills for grinding corn that we have ever seen, comprising over a hundred varieties, including early local Celtic forms, those formed of hard lava from the Rhine valley brought over by the Roman legionaries, and those rotatory examples in use within the recollection of man in the islands of Shetland. Spinning-wheels and primitive weaving looms are shown, as well as the implements of spinning where wheels were unknown, which comprised the spindle and distaff, and the circular stone whorls for the end of the spindle. In another case are gathered together all the curious means and appliances that used to be in request in generating and maintaining light, together with the immense candlesticks of wood and iron, termed "peermen," which held the torches formed from split portions of the half fossilized pine wood of the peat bogs. Arms and armour of all kinds and dates fill up much of the wall space of the Historic Section.

The Comparative or Foreign Section on the second floor comprises collections of representative prehistoric antiquities from England, Ireland, Scandinavia, France, Switzerland, and America. There are also collections of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Indian antiquities, as well as a considerable variety of savage weapons and implements of present use, which are essential to the due understanding of those formerly used by the extinct or modified races of our own islands.

The greatest credit is due to Dr. Joseph Anderson for the excellent and instructive arrangement of this noble collection illustrative of the ancient history of Scotland. It was first opened to visitors on August 13th, in honour of the visit of the Royal Archeological Institute to the northern capital. When the new catalogue is completed it will be the most understandable and instructive array of antiquities as yet arranged in any quarter of the globe. As the classification is somewhat unusual it deserves the close attention of all curators as well as antiquaries.

#### EXPLORATION IN ASIA MINOR.

Sivas, August 13, 1891.

OWING to a long detention in Marash (due to an accident mentioned in our last letter) and a further delay in quarantine on the frontier of the Sivas vilayet, we have less to report for the

past month than we had hoped. Our stay near Marash was not, however, entirely fruitless from an archaeological point of view, for in addition to some Greek inscriptions of Germaniceia, we found a new Hittite fragment in the possession of the Catholic Armenian church. It is a piece of a black basaltic statue, covered with symbols in relief; the beginning and a considerable part of two lines remain, but in all probability these represent only a small portion of the original inscription. We bought a Hittite seal, also in very perfect condition, said to have been brought, like the inscription mentioned above, from a certain locality not very far from Marash, where antiquities of a similar character have been found frequently.

When we were at last able to leave Marash we chose the direct pass through the Taurus to Albistan, which follows the course of the Jihan until within twelve hours of the plain. This is a road of extraordinary beauty, lying for a considerable distance up one of the wildest gorges imaginable, and also of extraordinary difficulty, ascending and descending precipitous slopes of a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in rapid succession. Traces of an ancient road are discernible in the narrowest part of the pass, but the position of an ancient bridge, near which the modern path does not go, makes it evident that the Roman did not coincide for long with the modern road, and, being better engineered, avoided the most notoriously difficult ascents altogether. Indeed, it seems probable that from a point not quite half-way to Albistan it ran on the right bank of the Jihan, instead of the left as does the track of to-day, and followed the line of a path still in use, which leads directly to Yarpuz (Arabisos). The ancient road was thus a compromise between the two alternative modern routes—that by Qeitun and the more direct, but, owing to difficulties, not less lengthy path, which strikes the left bank of the Jihan twelve hours from Albistan. To this extent we must modify the view expressed in our former letter with regard to the Qeitun road.

We had always intended to go up the Sogutlu Irmak from Albistan in order to find if possible the continuation of the great Eastern road, which we had traced from near Comana to a point beyond Arabissos before our unlucky visit to Marash. Having lost so much time, however, and having the certainty of quarantine before our eyes, we could only carry out our intention in part. We confirmed Prof. W. M. Ramsay's conjecture ('Hist. Geog. of A. M.', p. 273) that the ancient road went up the Sogutlu Irmak, by finding milestones at Demirjilik, a village on the left bank of the stream, and the ruins of a bridge a mile and a half further, by which the road crossed to the right bank. We failed, however, entirely to trace it further, although we searched for many hours over the hills, and the Kurds could give us no information. If it went, as it naturally would go, by Besh Tepe, it has become wholly obliterated over this part of its course. Scanty remains of an ancient site exist near the bridge above mentioned, at a point called Giaour Oren, which may represent the ancient Osdara.

To have followed this road to Malatia would have entailed quarantine on the borders of a vilayet for which we had no passports, and where no relaxation of the rigorous regulations could be hoped for; so we elected to turn northwards to the Sivas frontier. We reached it at Arslan Tash, and were straightway taken up to a desolate spot on the bare hillside, and there detained.

Fortunately, however, the spot is not so bare of antiquities as of trees. We were able to photograph the two lions, discovered by Von Moltke, which stand in a little graveyard by the roadside. From their position side by side, they appear to be *in situ*; the little collection of graves has grown up round them; and they stand, as they stood formerly, at the entrance

of a palace long ago perished. Two miles further north are other relics, possibly of the same building, to the neighbourhood of which we induced the authorities to remove the quarantine station after three days of our term had expired. In the wall of a farm is built a small lion of black basalt, and, hard by, nearly buried in the mud, we rediscovered an inscribed statue, first noticed some years ago by Mr. Hubbard, American missionary at Sivas. It is the lower half of a draped figure of uncertain sex, round whose left side runs a Hittite inscription of four lines, the last being double the breadth of the other three. The symbols are incised and represent much-conventionalized forms of the usual types in relief. No copy of this has been published, and the excellent state in which most of the symbols are will make this long text a very valuable addition to the very small number of incised Hittite inscriptions now known. We made careful copies and photographs.

Since getting free of quarantine we have little to record. We ascended the Tokhma Su to Gurun, and thence came to Sivas, following at first the direct road, and then crossing to Kanjal to see something of the great Malatia road. On neither road could we find the smallest trace of any ancient remains; indeed, all this part of Cappadocia ill repays the archaeological traveller, and we hope for better fortune in the last stage of our journey up the Halys and down the Lycus.

D. G. HOGARTH.  
J. A. R. MUNRO.

### *Jim-Kit Gossip.*

It is the intention of the authorities of the Birmingham Art Gallery to form a collection of modern English pictures, comprising a considerable proportion of examples by the painting members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, their allies and acolytes, produced during the earlier phase of the movement. Mr. George Rae, of Birkenhead, has promised a Rossetti from his fine collection of that master's works, together with examples of less importance, and other owners have been correspondingly liberal. About sixty or seventy specimens are already available, and the aggregate, which will be opened to the public later in this autumn at Birmingham, can hardly fail to be interesting, the more so if more owners will generously offer additional loans.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN promise the following books during the coming season: 'Pictures from Shelley,' twenty-four plates, drawn by E. C. Dell, engraved by J. D. Cooper, — 'Cranford,' by Mrs. Gaskell, illustrated by Mr. Hugh Thomson, — and an *édition de luxe* of 'The Makers of Florence,' by Mrs. Oliphant.

A WORK on 'Danish Churches,' by Major Alfred Heales, whose monograph on 'The Churches of Gotland' we reviewed last year, will shortly be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.

The new decorations, or rather renovations, which were sadly wanted, of the Town Hall, Liverpool, are now complete, and the famous building has been reopened to the public.

The *Builder* writes that

"in quaint and quiet Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, within a few doors of, and almost overshadowing, Shakespeare's birthplace, has lately been put up an immense sign of the most approved London model. Let us hope that the Town Council of Stratford may emulate one of the very few unquestionably good deeds of our own [London] County Council, and deal with such encroachments in time."

THE death is announced, at the age of sixty-three, of M. Jules Elie Delaunay, the distinguished painter. Born at Nantes in June, 1828, he became a pupil of Hippolyte Flandrin and Laurette, and entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in 1848. He carried off the Second Grand Prix de Rome in 1853, and in the same year he sent 'Les Paludiers de Guérande' to the Salon.

In 1856 he won the First Prix de Rome, and in 1859 he obtained a Third-Class Medal with a picture sent to the Salon from the Villa Medicis. He gained a Second-Class Medal in 1863, another Second-Class Medal and the Legion of Honour at the Exhibition of 1867. In 1878 he was made an Officer of the Legion, and was awarded a First-Class Medal, and in the same year he was elected at the Institut in place of Hesse. In 1889 the jury awarded him the Grand Prix. His 'Mort de la Nymphe Hespérie' (Salon of 1863) and his 'Peste à Rome' (Salon of 1869) are at the Luxembourg. His other noted pictures are 'La Communion des Apôtres' and 'Vénus' (1865), 'Le Secret de l'Amour' (1869), 'La Mort de Nessus' and 'Le Calvaire' (1870), and 'Diane' (1872). He executed a number of mural paintings in the convents and churches of Nantes and Paris. Of late years he had given much of his attention to portraits, and had obtained a high reputation. Among his sitters were Madame Georges Bizet, M. Gounod, M. Meilhac, M. Chaplin, M. Régnier the actor, and Cardinal Bernadou, Archbishop of Sens, whose portrait was in the last exhibition of the Société des Artistes Français.

THE new façade of the Cathedral at Amalfi, which has been in hand for many years, and is relatively a costly work, is finished. It comprises a narthex of the Lombard Gothic type, with an open arcade (the heads of the openings being filled with tracery), accessible from without by a flight of steps; lions support columns in the front, and in the centre is a cross sustained by a single column. In the central gable of the front is a mosaic, designed by Signor D. Morelli, executed by Messrs. Salviati, and representing Christ enthroned, and adored by saints and elders.

THE death is announced of M. Joseph Tournois, of Paris, who was born in 1830, became a pupil of Rude and Jouffroy, obtained a Grand Prix de Rome for sculpture in 1857 and various medals, and executed the statue of Rude which is to be erected at Dijon. His 'Bacchus inventant la Comédie' is in the Luxembourg.

THAT engineering scheme for the construction of reservoirs for the Nile, one effect of which will be the submerging of the island and temples of Philæ, is exciting the attention of French men of art and letters and military engineers. They are willing to add their protests to those of our artists, architects, historians, and archaeologists against this outrage.

### MUSIC

#### THE WEEK.

##### THE FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

An institution which sees its 168th anniversary shows that it has power to resist the assaults of time, and it may be said with regard to the Festival of the Three Choirs that never in its history did it occupy a higher place in the estimation of musicians than at present. Not many years ago a variety of causes tended to lower the reputation of the gathering, but happily the needful reforms were initiated before it was too late. A few weeks ago we drew attention to the excellent scheme arranged for this year's celebration at Hereford, and it is unnecessary to give a second synopsis. Anxiety was, of course, felt as to the fitness of the new cathedral organist, Mr. George R. Sinclair, to conduct an orchestra and chorus, as artistic success at many previous festivals has been rendered impossible by the manifest inability of the conductors—excellent musicians in their

way—to cope with duties which they are only called upon to perform once in three years. Though at present we are only able to speak of the performances on Tuesday and Wednesday, it is not too soon to say that Mr. Sinclair has created an extremely favourable impression, the only defects he has displayed being those inevitable from inexperience. On the other hand, he possesses marked intelligence, he is obviously a first-rate musician, and in due time he should become an unexceptionable conductor. The festival opened on Tuesday morning with a performance of 'St. Paul,' concerning which there is little to be said, though fortunately that little is almost wholly favourable. The chorus derived from the three shires, together with a large contingent from Leeds, is not perfectly balanced, the sopranos and basses being decidedly superior to the altos and tenors; but all four sections sang with crispness and precision, thanks in no small measure to Mr. Sinclair's firm, clear beat. The principal vocalists were Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, concerning whose efforts it would be superfluous to speak.

The evening concert may be dismissed with almost equal brevity. A second hearing of Prof. Villiers Stanford's ballad 'The Battle of the Baltic' fully confirms the favourable impression conceived of the work when it was first performed at the Richter Concert last July, but unfortunately we cannot yet chronicle an adequate performance. The Leeds section of the choir sang with a good deal of spirit, but they were too few in number to secure a proper balance with the orchestra, and in the battle music they were at times inaudible. The work was conducted by the composer, and it obtained a warm reception. The rendering of Schumann's Symphony in a flat, No. 1, was at any rate correct, but more than this it is impossible to say. Wagner's 'Meistersinger' Prelude went more satisfactorily, and gave the impression that Mr. Sinclair was in sympathy with the music. The rest of the programme does not call for remark.

Wednesday morning's programme was of that prodigious order with which we have to deal at these festivals only. There must be good and sufficient reasons for offering at one performance music enough for two ordinary concerts, as remonstrance has proved of no avail. On the present occasion Mozart's 'Requiem' and Beethoven's 'Eroica' Symphony formed the first part, the rendering of the first-named work being chiefly noteworthy for the admirable singing of the choir, and of the latter for the marked improvement it displayed over that of Schumann's Symphony on the previous evening. The three items in the second part demand more consideration. The first was a new motet, "Praise to the Holiest," by Dr. H. J. Edwards, of Barnstaple, not expressly composed for this festival, though so stated in the programme, but now performed for the first time. It is a setting of seven stanzas from Newman's 'Dream of Geron-tius,' but it must not be taken as in any way illustrative of the profound mysticism which pervades that work. It consists of a brightly written, though simple chorus, a somewhat ballad-like soprano solo, and a concluding solo and chorus, the greater part

of which is hymn-like, though there is one fugal episode. Dr. Edwards writes like a musician, and his motet is, at any rate, pleasing, if not impressive. The performance of Wagner's Prelude to 'Parsifal' was an experiment, and it cannot be regarded as a success. Mr. Sinclair was evidently endeavouring to reproduce the Bayreuth reading of the piece, but the orchestra did not fully comprehend his intentions, and there were several slips besides a general sense of roughness which greatly injured the effect of the music.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Festival Te Deum,' which completed the programme, was composed for a *fête* held at the Crystal Palace on May 1st, 1872, in celebration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales. It is a clever work, and the use made of a Gregorian cadence in the chorus "The glorious company," and the combination of the tune known as St. Ann's with a military march in the last movement, are extremely effective. But generally speaking there is a lack of religious feeling in the music, and the 'Te Deum' cannot be numbered among the composer's happiest inspirations. Madame Albani sang the whole of the soprano solos throughout this trying programme, the other principal vocalists, who had little to do, being Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Edwin Houghton, and Mr. Santley.

The evening performance in the Cathedral consisted of Sir John Stainer's cantata 'St. Mary Magdalene,' performed under the composer's direction, and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang.' The former work, first produced at the Gloucester Festival in 1883, is pleasing and devotional, but not in any way remarkable. The admirable singing of the choir in the 'Lobgesang' is worthy of note. Criticism of the remainder of the festival must be postponed until next week.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

*The Great Musicians.—Cherubini.* By Frederick J. Crowest. (Sampson Low & Co.) We have had occasion to dwell in unflattering terms on some of Mr. Crowest's contributions to musical literature, on account of the antiquated views, fantastic modes of expression, and erroneous statements with which they were disfigured, and it is therefore satisfactory to be able to welcome the present volume as on the whole worthy to take rank among the series of biographical handbooks initiated under the editorship of the late Dr. Hueffer. The 'Memorials' of Bellasis constitute the most important, if not the only important monograph on Cherubini, whose career was throughout prosaic and uneventful. Mr. Crowest was therefore saved from the temptation to indulge in flights of diction, and he is, for the most part, studiously moderate, though it is rather amusing at the present day to be told that Mendelssohn was the last of the "Titans" of music; and musicians will be equally tempted to smile at the statement that Cherubini's Mass in D is the longest in existence, containing 2,563 bars, against 1,923 in Beethoven's in the same key. Bach's Mass in B minor is not taken into account. It will not give satisfaction to M. Massenet, M. Saint-Saëns, and M. Ambroise Thomas, not to mention others, to learn that Gounod is the only opera composer since Cherubini in France whose labours have not been directed to "the light and frivolous vein of *opéra-bouffe*." Speaking generally, however, the book is carefully written and intelligent, and the remarks on Cherubini's influence, or rather want of influence, on the modern French school of opera, and the classic

beauty of his church music, will be fully endorsed.

*Famous Musical Composers.* By Lydia T. Morris. (Fisher Unwin.)—As a matter of course the author of this volume declares that it is designed to supply a want, and she also implies that it deals only with the principal composers of piano-forte music, which perhaps accounts for the exclusion of Spohr and of all modern Italian composers. This is a matter of minor consequence; what is of far greater importance is the number of surprising errors crammed in a book of 264 pages, rendering it not only worthless, but positively dangerous to young uninformed readers. Here are a few samples: Handel was born in 1684 and died in 1759; the clavichord, spinet, and harpsichord were all portable instruments, and were generally put on a table when played; Mozart's three grand symphonies were composed before 'Don Giovanni'; the composer left full instructions to Süssmayr (*sic*) how his 'Requiem' was to be completed; Beethoven caught a cold in December, 1829, and died in March of the following year; the Monday Popular Concerts were subject to the directorship of Sir Julius Benedict for many years; Schumann married Clara Wieck in 1846; Liszt died at Weimar in 1886; and Brahms's works consist almost entirely of chambermusic. These and many other statements equally new to musicians will be found in this volume, which is handsomely got up and contains a number of portraits, some of them excellent.

#### Musical Gossip.

THE production of 'Lohengrin' in Paris is again postponed, but it will probably take place not later than Friday next week.

THE centenary of the production of Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte' will be celebrated at Berlin on the 30th inst. by a revival of the work on a sumptuous scale. A cycle of the composer's works will be given in December, and another at the Vienna Opera. In the Austrian capital the Burg theatre will also take part in the celebrations, and the Philharmonic and other societies are organizing series of concerts in honour of Mozart, who a century ago was so little esteemed that he had to be buried in a pauper's grave.

AN Italian composer, Signor Scarano, is said to be engaged on an opera founded on Molière's 'Tartuffe,' a sufficiently difficult subject for lyrical treatment.

SCARCELY a week passes without the news of the suppression or reduction of the subventions hitherto accorded to the theatres in Italy, and now it is stated that the San Carlos at Lisbon, the principal opera-house in Portugal, is to suffer a reduction from 6,500*L.* to 4,800*L.* On the other hand, the subvention of the theatre at Coburg is to be advanced from 2,200*L.* to 3,700*L.*

#### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE.—'A Sailor's Knot,' a Drama. By Henry Pettitt.

NUMEROUS as are the changes that can be rung upon human passions and interests, it might be maintained that they are approaching exhaustion. Executants more skilful than are often encountered are required to evolve any new melodies. For the purpose of melodrama it may be held that the old music is as good as the new. Yet in this primitive and intellectually inexpensive form of entertainment the least semblance of novelty has to be purchased at the sacrifice of consistency of character and *vraisemblance* of action. Every allowance has to be made

to one who undertakes a task such as that of Mr. Pettitt to occupy successfully the stage of Drury Lane. It is scarcely the fault, then, of the dramatist if the characters, like those in a pantomime, have to lend themselves to the exigencies of the situation, and pretend not to see what is as plain as the nose on one's face. The mere run upon titles forces to some extent the hand of the dramatist. A "sailor's knot" has to be spliced. At first it might appear that the union of Tom Tough to Sally in our Alley, familiarly if metaphorically known as splicing, might be intended. This, however, is not reached until the end of the piece, and the quintessence of the art of the popular dramatist is to purge the soul of the spectator by the fear that this desirable, and indeed inevitable, termination will not be attained. Friendship, then, is the knot which Mr. Pettitt ties, uniting a nautical Pylades and a marine Orestes in bonds stronger than death. Then ensues a contest of magnanimity and self-abnegation delightful to witness. Both love the same woman, and the devices employed by each to transfer to the other the happiness for which he pines would, in the case of men less loyal and well-principled, justify some doubt as to the intrinsic value of the prize. Up to now, however, all, if needlessly elaborated, is well, is very well. It is only when the machinations of villains are brought into play, and when "whispering tongues" begin to poison truth, that we quit the ground of heroic surrender for that of make-believe. The necessities of situation overpower psychology and nature, and the traditional hornpipe is danced to the familiar tune in the customary fetters. We have the spectacle of a seizure by a press-gang exhibited under impossible conditions; we find brave Englishmen at the point of mutiny, witness British tars in prison in France, and are asked to believe in murder committed under conditions as perplexing as those of hypnotism. Once more, then, a play that begins with pleasant promise ends in bare avoidance of defeat. Mr. Pettitt's piece is stimulating in scenes and healthy in teaching. It presents pictures wholly to the taste of the Drury Lane public, and it makes no sacrifice to sensation and comparatively few concessions to mere spectacle. The acting is necessarily conventional. Mr. Warner and Mr. Glenney exhibit the requisite chivalry as the two sailors; Miss Millward has a due amount of pathos; and Miss Fanny Brough and Mr. H. Nicholls exhibit their drollery to advantage.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE condition of affairs with regard to titles is growing unbearable and ridiculous, and there seem to be few short combinations of words that no one has registered. The only resource that will shortly be left to the dramatist will be to take into the title a proper name, and the range of titles will be practically inexhaustible. Take, for instance, "John Smith's Secret." Here is a good title for a certain class of play; and if some one has registered that, there is still William Smith's or Sarah Smith's or Alfred Brown's secret, and so ad infinitum.

We regret to hear that Mr. Isaac Henderson has withdrawn his play "A Silent Battle" from the Haymarket Theatre. The arrangements for its production were virtually complete.

Miss E. Robins was engaged for the chief part, and as many as eight rehearsals are said to have taken place, when Mr. Henderson, feeling dissatisfied with the manner in which it was being treated, interrupted the preparations and refused to allow its appearance.

MR. HENRY JAMES's play "The American," founded on his novel of that name, will be seen for the first time in London at the Opéra Comique on the 26th inst. Miss Elizabeth Robins and Mr. Compton will sustain the chief parts. The London version will differ somewhat from that played in the provinces, as Mr. James has added an entirely new scene between Madame de Cintré and Newman to the second act, in order to strengthen the part for Miss Robins.

"A NIGHT OFF," Mr. Daly's adaptation of Franz von Schonthan's "Der Raub der Sabinerinnen," has served for the reappearance of the Augustin Daly Company at the Lyceum. The piece, which is in four acts, is not new, having been seen at the Strand May 27th, 1886. It serves, however, to show Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. John Drew at their very best, and has good parts for Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Lewis. It cannot, accordingly, be other than welcome. A large audience assembled at the Lyceum, which looks very well with the electric light, and received the performance with signal favour.

THE engagement of the Augustin Daly Company will extend over ten weeks. Revivals of "As You Like It" and the "Taming of the Shrew" are promised, together with a special reproduction of "The School for Scandal," and a new four-act comedy, entitled "The Last Word."

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrie Bellew have, we understand, sought in vain for a London theatre in which to appear. Numerous as are the West-End theatres, they appear to be inadequate to the demand. A curious change, however, in the taste of the public is seen, and few speculative managers care to take a house east of the Gaiety.

On the production at the Opéra Comique of "The American" Miss Bateman, the well-known representative of Leah, will, it is said, return to the London stage and play a part. Miss Elizabeth Robins will, owing to arrangements contracted before she joined the Adelphi, have to quit that stage for the Opéra Comique.

MISS CICELY RICHARDS now plays at the Strand in "The Late Lamented," the part vacated by Miss Fanny Brough upon her appearance at Drury Lane.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE made at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, his first appearance as Hamlet on Wednesday.

MR. IRVING began on Monday a fortnight's engagement at the Grand Theatre as Lesurques and Dubosc in "The Lyons Mail"; on Thursday he was Mathias in "The Bells," and Miss Terry appeared as Nance Oldfield.

SOME alteration in "Ned's Chum" will be made by Mr. Christie Murray, and the piece will then be produced for a run at a West-End theatre.

"GARTH GIBBON," whose stories in *Blackwood's Magazine* were so successful last year, has written a play which will shortly be seen at a London theatre.

MR. GIBBONS is going to issue a little monograph, "Christopher Marlowe: Outlines of his Life and Work," by Mr. J. G. Lewis, in view of the inauguration of the Marlowe memorial at Canterbury next week.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—H. L.—J. I. J.—J. E. B.—C. R.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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QUEUES.—Andronicus—Child's Book—General Joshua Guest—Night-walker—Kurrgonne—Greenaway Family—St. Louis—Markham, Archbishop of York—General Fitzroy—Nelson's Funeral Car—Strike while the iron is hot—Buyanay's "Holy War"—To Kemb—Cawdor—Cawdor—Cawdor—Cawdor—Cawdor—Cawdor—Cawdor—Swain—Mallet and Hood—Shakespeare and Bacon—Twyson Family—Error in Inscription—The Economy of Providence—Understandable—Annoyance—Silver—Sandwich—Rev. H. Jackson—Professional—The black curse of Sheldygh—Ingenmann—Denmark.

REPLIES.—"The rag, and bob-tail"—Oreyke Able—Water-marks—Guitar Music—Songs—Williams Family—The Herald—Bath-chap—Name—The Bridesmaid—Findar Family—Holy-water Clerk—Sir John Barnard—Forebsepak—Punishments in the Old French Army—Sackville—Sackville—Sackville—Sackville—Sackville.

NOTES ON BOOKS.—Stone's "Antiquities of the Isle of Wight"—Roche's "Story of the Filibusters"—Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century"—Magazines of the Month.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*THE NUMBER for AUGUST 29 contains—*

NOTES.—Survivors of the Unreformed House of Commons—Richard Evans at Leicester—Mephistopheles—Love with a Lodging—Names-day at Gloucester—Baptismal Name—Wulfric—Nicholas Cole Abbot—Freemason's Charge—Misleading Headings—Top-Borts—Labels in 1572—W. Westall—Pair of Cards—Jubilee—English Players in Germany.

QUEUES.—Chrysoloras—Benjamin Franklin—Bishop Bonner—Jews under Torture—De Koven—Heraldic—H. Parker—Webbe, Bishop of Limerick—Meneameen Book of H. Lowe—Stoyle Family—St. Laurence Mildred—Francis Spira—Master Petty—Drummer Boy's Uniform—Debate in the House of Commons—Words of Song—R. F. Williams—Lyrics—Spenser—"The Faerie Queene"—Sonatas—Bonaparte on Wilberforce—Baptismal Review—Thornerton Family—John Caesar Wilkes—Gibbes Family—Richellen—Authors Wanted.

REPLIES.—Hats—Catalogue of Ministers—White Harvest—Frog Lane—Abraham Newland—Picture by Van Dyck—Sir S. Lovell—Froissart—Castello—Froissart—Froissart—Froissart—Froissart—Trinity—Woolley—Bishop Seabury—Etymology of Grasse—Barbadoes Records—Mary Tudor—English Versions of the Bible—Steel—bow—Hicks's Hall—Killigrew—Morkin—gnome—Words in Worcesterhire—Willis—Steel—Engravings, 1768–1801—Neander—Heraldic—James Scott—W. Whitehall.

NOTES ON BOOKS.—Macmillan's "Monumental Brasses"—Burk's Machivall's "Il Principe"—Macmillan's "Bibliographical Catalogue"—Jones and Macray's "Charters and Documents Illustrating the History of Salisbury"—Kenyon's "Aristotle on the Athenian Constitution".

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c.

*THE NUMBER for AUGUST 22 contains—*

NOTES.—The Moon—Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible"—Bibliography of China—Icon Basile—Literary Curiosities—Soho—Ogil Family—The crow, with voice of care—Remarkable Parallel—Captain James Cook—Se'naing—Hylton's "Scalp Perfector"—W. Wycherley—Conspiration—Weller Family—Flaskable—Banqueting—Whitehall.

QUEUES.—East Anglia—Jews—John Carmichael—Gamekeepers—Bourchier, the Ragiude—Sergeant's Ring—Punishments in French Army—Who was "White Eyes"?—Portrait of Lord Chief Justice Green—Dwight Family—Churchill's "Rosciad"—Lichgate—Last Abbot of Glastonbury—Glastonbury—Glastonbury—Glastonbury—Librarian Molierre—Oriental Dances—Dr. Froodsey—After-game at Irish"—Christmas Coffer—Vassall—Old Lease.

REPLIES.—English Pronunciation of Latin—Baccarat—Golden Rose—One who dwelt by the castled Rhine—Knights of the Swan—Saddler—Son of Elv. Aldevy—Passage in the world—Translation of Rabanus—Dromedary—Portuguese Fielding—The German Mahon—Motto on Picture—"Watching how the cat jumps"—Underground Passages—Pigeons: No Gall—Hulash—Robinson, Bishop of London—Field Names—Socialism—Kilt—Mackay—Mackay—Mackay—Mackay—Mackay—Mackay—Mackay—Author of Song—Sally—Chichester Cathedral—Women Barbers—Thunderstorm in Winter—Garth's "Dispensary"—"Clever device"—Kanape—Buhl—Vice-Admiral Dennis—"To pay the debt of nature"—Maori War—Virginia—Stocks.

NOTES ON BOOKS.—A. Atkinson's "Forty Years in a Moorland Parsonage"—W. W. Heinrich Heine—Sweet's "Normans"—Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes," Vol. II.—Wright's "Works of Shakespeare"—Airy's "Text-Book of English History"—Ditchfield's "Old English Sports."

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